

1-58
Volume 1.

Roak
University of Michigan
University Library
Library Science Library

Number 1.

LIBRARY

Library Science

Z
671
.L67

V. 1
no 1

HERALD

ORGAN OF THE
DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

APRIL
1958

Lib. Herald. V. 1. No. 1. P. 1-72. Delhi, 195804.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
GENERAL LIBRARY

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, DELHI-6

ESTABLISHED 1953

[Registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860)]

PATRON :

Padmashri Dr. S. R. Ranganathan

PRESIDENT :

Ch. Brahm Prakash, M.P.

GENERAL SECRETARY :

Shri S. Das Gupta

TREASURER :

Shri R. S. Goyal

QUARTERLY ORGAN
LIBRARY HERALD

V. 1—.

1958—.

EDITORIAL BOARD :

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Shri S. Das Gupta | 2. Shri Jainath Kaul |
| 3. „ R. S. Goyal | 4. „ K. S. Dalal |
| 5. „ K. S. Pareek | 6. „ P. N. Kaula |

EDITOR :

Shri P. N. Kaula

Annual Subscription :

India	...	...	...	Rs. 10.00
America	...	...	...	\$ 4.50
U. K. and other countries	...	...	...	20 sh.

OFFICE :

MARWARI PUBLIC LIBRARY,
CHANDNI CHOWK,
DELHI-6.

L

Ca

out
car

Lib

C
hal

Gu

em
boa

tab

Ma

I

Boa

and

Boo

I

sup

spe

Lab

othe

47-225911



Leading House of Library Requisites in Complete Ranges

Some of our specialities at a glance :

Catalogue Cards & Self List Cards

Accurately manufactured out of technically pre-tested card in different qualities.

Library Registers

Of all kinds—bound in strong half-leather or loose sheets.

Guides

Made of thick plastic with embossed tabs and special card-board printed & celluloided tabs or plain.

Magazine Covers

Made of thick Plastic cum Board, celluloid, plastic cloth and Card-board.

Book Tags

In different shapes—made of superior English cloth and special paper,

Labels, Slips & every kind of other Technical Stationery. ★

Library Furniture

CARD CATALOGUE-CABINETS in latest designs with self-locking guide-rods and automatic locking metallic follower blocks or wooden ones.

CHARGING TRAYS, ALMIRAHs & SHELVES, PERIODICAL DISPLAYERS, COUNTERS, SPECIAL LIBRARY TABLES, & CHAIRS, TROLLEYS etc.

Steel Equipments

BOOK SUPPORTS, SHELF LABEL HOLDERS, CASE LABEL HOLDERS, BOOK HOLDERS in various designs and paints-spray and furnace enamelled.

Pamphlet Books & Files

Telescopic, Open Back and special designs.

METALLIC TABS (FLAGS) in different colours, LIBRARY STENCILS made of thick transparent plastic.

QUALITY PAR EXCELLENCE & MODERATE RATES

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

SUBHASH BROTHERS

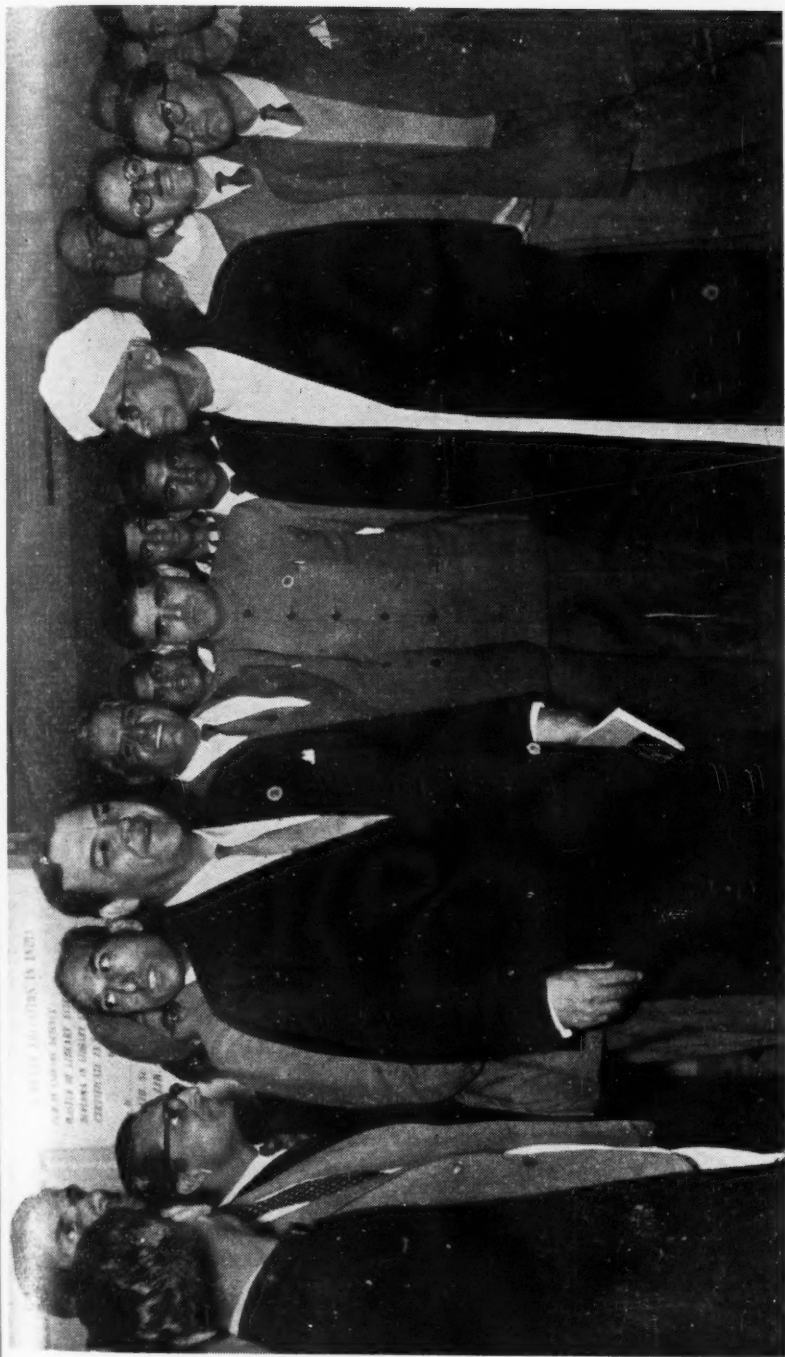
SPECIALISTS IN LIBRARY REQUISITES

Post Box 148, New Delhi.

Phone : 32830

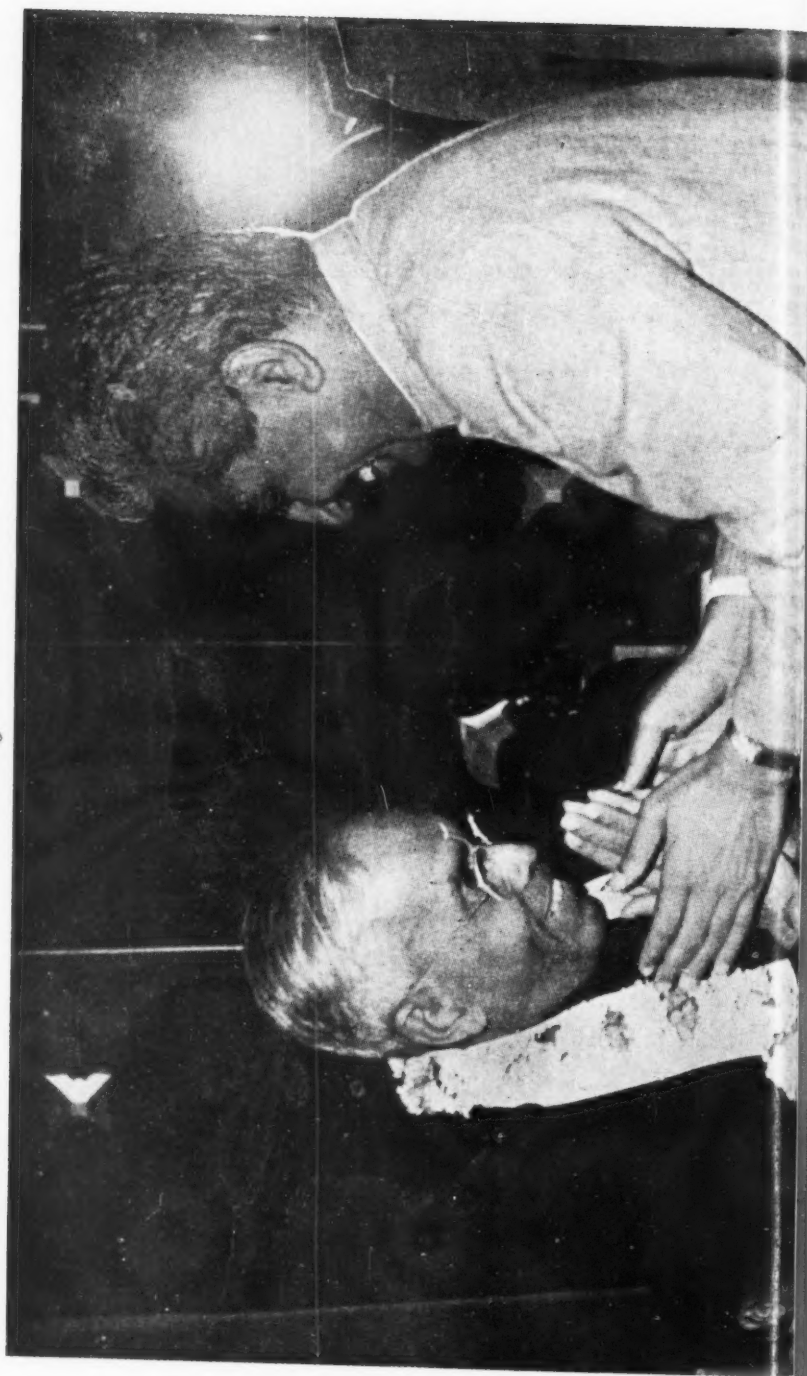
PUBLICATIONS ON ALL TOPICS AVAILABLE

Discount allowed to Institution and Libraries
PLEASE CONTACT US ON BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
AMERICAN BOOK & STATIONERY HOUSE
28/178, New Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar,
NEW DELHI.



Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India inaugurating the Exhibition. Dr. Luther H. Evans, Director General of Unesco (5th from left), Shri K.G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser, Govt. of India (2nd from right); Shri B. S. Kesvan, President, I.L.A. (6th from left) and Shri P. N. Kaula, Organizing Secretary of the Exhibition (4th from left) are also in the picture. [See P. 22]

RECEPTION TO DR. S. R. RANGANATHAN



D

an
we
m
of
pr
pr
th
sta

Co

1

sin
eff
of
ado
Ta
con
pun
typ
size
hav

11

was
com
spre
imp

APR

DOCUMENT, DOCUMENTATION & STANDARDIZATION

S. R. RANGANATHAN

[Examines the spheres of standardization, the resulting advantages, and the possibility of the extension to the repetitive elements in intellectual work. Sets forth the spiral of creation of thought, its expression for communications, its embodiment into a document, the organization and service of documents, the feed-back into the human mind, and the repetition of this process *ad infinitum*. Mentions the role of the author, the publisher, the printer, the librarian, and the documentalist in this spiral movement. States the diverse problems in the different stages of the spiral, amenable to standardization and simplification.]

Contractions Used

EC2 Documentation Sectional Committee of the
 Indian Standards Institution.

Standsimp Standardization and simplification

1 Standardization and Simplification

It is now generally accepted that standardization and simplification (standsimp) leads to economy in time, space effort, materials, man-power, and money. Here are examples of the economy realised even about thirty years ago by the adoption of standsimp. We read on P 203 of the *Bulletin of the Taylor Society* (1924) that whereas 34 varieties and sizes of common brick were made, it was found possible to serve all purposes by one, whereas milk bottles were made in 49 sizes and types, it was found that nine sizes, all supplied with the single size of a cap would do. The saving by this standsimp is said to have been many millions of rupees.

11 APPLICATION TO MATERIALS

At first, it was material commodities to which standsimp was applied. This was but natural. The number of material commodities is so great and their use in daily life is so widespread that their standsimp has already made the greatest impact even on public mind.

12 APPLICATION TO SERVICES AND PROCEDURES

But the professional mind has begun to realise that standsimp is of equal benefit even in regard to services and procedures of all kinds. Catering service, air-hostess service, filing of records, laboratory manipulation, and production technology are examples of fields of services and procedures, in which standsimp has already begun to play a useful part.

13 APPLICATION TO INTELLECTUAL WORK

It is now being realised that there is a sector in intellectual work also for a profitable application of standsimp. It is true that intellectual work is individualistic in the extreme. It can be as varied as personality itself. To be more concrete, it is as individualistic as people's faces. But it must be remembered that intellectual work consists of a creative part as well as a pedestrian and repetitive part. It is the creative part that is truly individualistic. In this part any externally imposed standsimp will prove fatal. This does not take away from the fact that truly creative work is characterized by economy of every kind; it is characterized by the Principle of Least Action, and simplification is intrinsic in it. 'Hands off', then, in the case of creative work of every kind. The ancient Indian sage, Vatsyayana, has said that science and rules are by passed when creative force sets itself in action.

रसरस्वादे प्रवृत्ते तु नैव शास्त्रं न च नयः

But the same Vatsyayana asserts that rules, regulations, external directives, standards and simplifications imposed from outside are of help in securing economy in the case of pedestrian and repetitive intellectual work.

शास्त्राणां विषयः तावत् यावत् मन्दरसाः नराः

14 NO FREEZING OF ORIGINALITY

One need not, therefore, be afraid of freezing of original thinking, if standsimp is applied to intellectual work of the latter kind. Even here, standsimp is tentative. The door for original thinking and for altering the standsimp is never closed either in the sphere of commodities, or of services, or of procedures, or of pedestrian or repetitive intellectual work.

15 CONSERVATION OF MENTAL ENERGY

Mental energy is as much in need of conservation by the adoption of standsimp, as manipulative energy and materials. Conservation of mental energy is equivalent to the conservation of the human resources. For, as stated in the *Brhad-aranyaka-upanishad*, the essence of man is mind.

मनोमयः अयं हि पुरुषः

16 ANCIENT STANDSIMP IN INTELLECTUAL WORK

In a sense, all attempts from time immemorial at laying down definite processes in logic, exegetics, and mathematics are indicative of the application of standsimp to intellectual work. Nayyayikas of ancient India and the general-semanticists of today are equal in laying down standsimp to intellectual work.

Grammarians have always been pre-eminent in this matter. Panini's famous work on grammar, the *Ashtadhyayi* contains a masterpiece in the application of standsimp in the intellectual sphere—particularly in the sphere of terminology.

2 Application to Librarianship

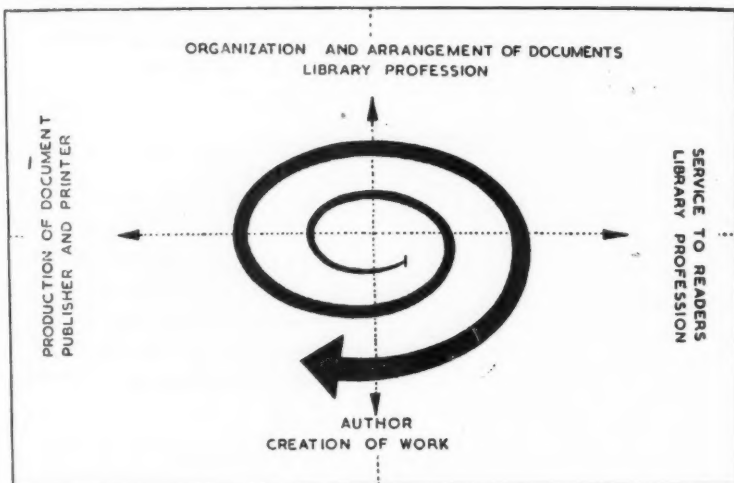
We shall then assume that standsimp is applicable, with due safe-guards, to certain sectors of intellectual work, and proceed to examine the sector of librarianship amenable to standsimp. This will be facilitated by a preliminary examination of the functions of librarianship. Here is a helpful view of librarianship for this purpose.

21 LIBRARIANSHIP AS THOUGHT-ENGINEERING

Librarianship is service. It is a social service, which is analogous to engineering service. In engineering, one form of energy is transformed into another. A latent or potential form of energy is activated. Librarianship plays a similar part in the transformation of thought-energy. Viewed from our angle, there is a perpetual spiral phenomenon in the creation and transformation of thought-energy.

22 SPIRAL IN THE UNIVERSE OF THOUGHT

The following diagram gives a schematic representation of the spiral phenomenon :



23 AUTHOR AND WORK

Author creates thought. To make it communicable, he expresses it in a language or in some other graphic medium. This is work.

24 BOOK-TRADES AND DOCUMENT

The work is evanescent unless it is recorded in a material. The author's work may be either sound-recorded, or made into a conventional document, such as a book or a periodical publication. The latter form of record falls in the sphere of the book-trades. A work has to be transformed into a material document to preserve it through time and to transmit it across space, so as to be available for all without mutilation.

25 LIBRARY PROFESSION AND DOCUMENTATION WORK

The function of the library profession is to collect, store, and retrieve documents for use by readers. The storage of documents requires the techniques of classification, and cataloguing, if their retrieval, for a particular reader, is to be exhaus-

DOCUMENT, DOCUMENTATION & STANDARDIZATION

tive, expeditious, and pin-pointed, and if the documents are to be put back in the correct position without loss of time. Such an organization of documents is called Documentation Work.

26 LIBRARY PROFESSION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICE

The collection, the storing, and documentation work are only the means to achieve the social purpose of documents and of libraries. This social purpose is to feed the thought into the minds of readers. The result of the feeding may be more absorption, or some action based on the thought absorbed; or it may happen that the bombardment of the brain of the reader activates it and makes it create new thought. In the last mentioned event, the reader becomes an author; and the spiral enters into another cycle.

27 AREAS FOR STANDARDIZATION

We may now explore the areas for standardization, in each of the four cardinal points in the spiral. Obviously for the reason set forth in section 13, the work of the author should not be standardized; for, it is creative. This is generally the case. There is however, an exception in the case of the authorial work which amounts only to compilation of reference books such as directories, administration reports, encyclopaedias, bibliographies, and abstracting periodicals.

3 Standardization of Compiler's Work

The work of compiling any of the materials mentioned in section 27 is amenable to standsimp. The ISI Documentation Sectional Committee (EC 2) has already established a standard for abstracting (IS : 795-1956 Canons for Making Abstracts). We have still to work out the standard for the lay-out of an abstracting periodical and perhaps, another standard will be required for the construction of the Classified Index of an abstracting periodical. We have also to establish standards for various forms of reference books such as directories, annual reports, encyclopaedias, and perhaps, even for office manuals. The library profession has to promote the standard for such reading materials, as the work of serving them to the readers falls to its share. Here it has to work in collaboration with the profession of the compilers concerned.

4 Standardization in the Physical Production of Document

Let us pass along the spiral in the clock-wise direction. The next cardinal point reached is that of the physical production of document. The parties employed in this area are the publishers, printers, book-binders, paper-makers, type-designers, and illustration-makers. But the fruition point of the work of all these parties is lying largely in the library. For, it is in the library that the thought, lying latent in the state of physical entity as book or periodical, is transformed into an active state so as to bombard and stimulate the thought of readers. It is the library profession that has the best opportunity to experience the efficacy or otherwise of the physical document. Its own success in finding Every Book Its Reader, in fulfilment of the Third Law of Library Science depends on the adoption of proper standards in book-production. Therefore, the library profession has to promote the establishment of standards in this area. Accordingly, EC2 began to interest itself in this subject as early as 1948.

41 STANDARD ESTABLISHED

The first topic taken up was the lay-out of learned periodicals. The Indian Standard of this topic is IS: 4-1949 Practice for Make-Up of Periodicals. The publishing and the printing trades on the one side and the library profession on the other have already published the following five standards concerning the preliminary pages of a book :

- IS: 790-1956 General Structure of Preliminary Pages of a Book.
- IS: 791-1956 Specification for Half-Title-Leaf of a Book.
- IS: 792-1956 Specification for Title-Leaf of a Book.
- IS: 793-1956 Specification for Author Statement in the Title Page of a Book.
- IS: 794-1956 Practice for Table of Contents.

A paper in the Documentation Session of the Indian Standards Convention was presented on the Author Statement on the Title Leaf of a Book. It dealt with a new matter of great interest to the library profession and it sought the co-operation of publishers in implementing it in all books printed in the country. One of the papers was on the Make-Up of Periodicals.

42 STANDARDS IN PREPARATION

Rules for making Alphabetical Indexes and the Symbols of Proof Correction are two other topics, connected with the physical production of books, for which the draft standards are nearing the final stage. Separate papers have been written on these very topics.

43 STANDARDS TO BE TAKEN UP

There are still many standards to be taken up in the area of book production. Of these, the form of bibliographical references in books and periodicals has been engaging the attention of the International Organization for Standardization since the end of the World War II. EC2 would like to finalize it for India at an early date. There are also several materials and processes to be standardized. These concern the quality and size of paper, and particularly the reduction in the number of sizes, the nature of the illustrations and their number to be used in books of different standards and coverage, the binding materials, re-inforced library binding, publisher's casing, type-faces in relation to readability, and formats of books and periodicals. We do not have a sufficient variety of type-faces in Indian languages. Type-designers should be stimulated to pay attention to this problem. These and many other problems, standing in need of standsimp, are discussed in two books of Ranganathan: *Social bibliography or physical bibliography for librarians* (1952) and *Social education literature for authors, artists, publishers, teachers, librarians, and governments* (1952). As book production in the different languages of India has to make great strides in renascent India, all these problems should be taken up by EC2, and the book-trades and the National Book Trust should come forward to establish proper standards.

44 NON-CONVENTIONAL READING MATERIALS

What has been stated so far concerns only the conventional printed books and periodicals. But a variety of non-conventional reading materials have now come into vogue. Micro-reproductions in cards, reels, and film strips is one of them. While the standardization of the processes belongs to other technical committees, there are many questions such as

readability, size, and terminology in which EC2 should take active interest. It should also take interest in the standsimp of the reading apparatus necessary to read such non-conventional kinds of reading materials. Ceiling-books for the use of patients and the books for the blind should also receive attention in due course. Sound records of music are now coming very much in vogue. For some time, India should also produce sound-books for the benefit of the illiterate and the semi-literate. These records will have to be lent out like any other book. This raises the establishment of standsimp to eliminate scratches in the plates and also the establishment of standsimp for their receptacles when lent out. These standsimps will have to be stimulated by the library profession and in establishing them, EC 2 should bring the library profession and the technicians concerned to work in collaboration.

5 Standards for Library Buildings, Fittings and Furniture

Let us next move further up the spiral. It takes us to the cardinal point representing the storage and the technical treatment of documents. It also involves diverse procedures in library administration. This cardinal point cannotes among other things library buildings, fittings, and furniture of all kinds and sizes. EC2 has not yet turned its attention to the standsimp concerning them.

51 CLOUD-BURST OF LIBRARY ACTIVITY

And yet, we have now begun to bring a cloud-burst of library activities. A vast sum of money is being provided for the building and equipment of libraries. It is being provided by the University Grants Commission and by the Planning Commission. This sum has to be absorbed by the 32 university libraries, the score of libraries in the National Research Laboratories, and the libraries of many other research organizations in the pure and applied fields.

Hundreds of colleges and thousands of schools also are becoming library-minded and are receiving grants for their library buildings. There is again the large sum of Rs. 1,75,00,000 provided in the Second Five Year Plan. An appreciable part of this sum will be turned on the library buildings, fittings, and

DOCUMENT, DOCUMENTATION & STANDARDIZATION

furniture in hundreds of community centres. It has been announced that, within the next five years, each district will have a District Central Library.

52 POTENTIAL WASTAGE

This cloud-burst of library activity is most welcome. But we may fail to get even a half-a-rupee return on each rupee spent on the buildings and their equipment, if each library has to drift along with its own trial-and-error method. Till about five years ago, I had been consulted in my personal capacity in regard to the library buildings of about a dozen libraries. In my attempt to help them, I had evolved a few standards in consultation with a few friends in the architectural and furniture fields. This proved sufficient in those days, as progress was slow. This can no longer be sufficient. When so many different localities, authorities, and people engage themselves in putting up library buildings and equipping them, we will be providing for a great potential of wastage, unless ISI steps in to establish standsimp, and advise the University Grants Commission and the Planning Commission on the application of the resulting standards. EC2 should work in close collaboration with the architects, the building trade, and the furniture-makers in establishing the necessary standards as quickly as possible. Then only the community will get the money's worth on what they are asked to spend in library buildings, fittings, and furniture.

53 SECTORS FOR STANDARDS

Here is a list of some of the sectors calling for the establishment of standsimp:

1. Branch library building for a population of about 25,000.
2. City Central Library building for cities with a population of less than 2,00,000.
3. City Central Library building for bigger cities.
4. Rural Central Library building.
5. Travelling library van for rural library service.
6. Windows for stack-rooms in all kinds of libraries.
7. Unit book-racks.
8. Book trolleys.
9. Periodicals reading room tables. The standard design evolved by me is now spreading into foreign countries also.

10. Other reading room tables and readers' chairs.
11. Library counter for issue work.
12. Stack-room lighting and reading room lighting.
13. Catalogue cabinet.
14. Tables for accession work, catalogue work and other specialised work.
15. Work table *cum* counter for periodical publications work.
16. Issue apparatus, including issue trays of different sizes.
17. Receptacles for different kinds of library stationery and other materials, on the basis of the quantum principle in issue.

6 Standardization and Library Catalogue

The sectors marked out for standsimp in sections 3, 4, and 5 are not wholly within the province of the library profession, though it is deeply interested in them. They fall in the penumbral region of the library profession's interest, where co-operation with other professions and trades is essential for the establishment of standsimp and for the execution of work in conformity with the approved standards. We shall now consider sectors for standsimp, lying almost solely within the umbral region of the interest and competence of the library profession. Library catalogue is one such sector.

61 GLOSSARY OF CATALOGUING TERMS

One of the items in the sector of catalogue engaging the attention of EC2 is the glossary of cataloguing terms. Till now work is being done only in the English language. But we are sure to have cataloguers, very soon, who will not know English. They will use perhaps one of the twelve Indian languages. Communication between cataloguers in different languages will be facilitated if EC2 could establish a standard glossary of cataloguing terms in each of the languages, in such a way that as far as possible cognate terms are used in the different languages. The need and the possibility of this has been shown in Ranganathan's *Canons of Terminology*, published in the *Abgila*, the organ of the Indian Library Association, in the years 1949-53. The fixing of such cognate terms has also been demonstrated in the *Anuvargasuchi-kalpa* (1953) of Ranganathan. The draft standard on the subject in the English language has been prepared and is expected to be finalized next year.

62 LAY-OUT OF LIBRARY CATALOGUE CODE

Another item on which EC2 is endeavouring to establish a standard is the lay-out of the library catalogue code. This is expected to be of value as catalogue codes will soon have to be established in each of the twelve Indian languages. At present, we have the *classified catalogue code* for the English language. *Anuvarga-suchi-kalpa* is its Hindi version. Experience has shown that there are certain areas in catalogues which should be left to the care of the particular languages within the country. It is, therefore, necessary to frame catalogue codes in each of the Indian languages. This work will be facilitated and will be saved from centrifugal tendencies, by this standard which is now under preparation.

63 STANDARD FOR ALPHABETIZATION

In 1952, ISI established its standard for alphabetization. It has been published as IS: 382-1952 Practice for Alphabetical Arrangement. This is for the English language. It is time that similar standards are established for each of the Indian languages. This standard will be of value in making directories, such as telephone directories, voters' lists, and other alphabetically arranged documents.

64 STANDARD FOR ABBREVIATION OF NAMES OF PERIODICALS

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has for long been considering a standard for the abbreviation of titles of periodicals. At the Ascona Conference, held in 1950, it was decided that the international standard should not go beyond the establishment of the basic principles and leave it largely to the several linguistic groups to work out standard abbreviations for their respective periodicals. The basic principles have been studied in detail in Ranganathan's paper on 'Alphabetical arrangement - A survey of basic principles'.* On the basis of this paper, EC2 established the Indian Standard on Abbreviations for Titles of Periodicals (IS: 18-1949). The time has come to establish a similar standard for the abbreviation of the titles of periodicals in the Indian languages.

* ISI Bull V. 2, p. 66-73. (1950).

65 STANDARD FOR NAMES IN HEADINGS OF CATALOGUE ENTRIES

Headings of catalogue entries can have names of persons, geographical entities, corporate bodies, subjects, sacred books, classics, periodical publications, and pedestrian books. The standardized form of rendering of personal names of Indian cultural groups, in headings of catalogue entries, was first explored by me as part of the Unesco project on the Rendering of Asian Names. This was in 1953. Since then, EC2 has also seized the subject. When the standard on this is completed, it will be of use in building not only library catalogues, but also voters' lists, telephone directories, and similar alphabetical works of reference. We all experience the chaos prevailing in voters' lists and to some extent even in telephone directories. We have next to take up the standards for the other seven classes of names mentioned at the beginning of this section.

66 TRANSLITERATION

Cataloguing requires the transliteration of one script into another. EC2 is interested in the transliteration of Roman script into Indian script and vice versa. In this, it should work with linguists. Any standard established in this matter will be of use in several other spheres. Perhaps the library profession can play only a very minor part in this problem.

7 Standardization and Library Classification

The organization of documents in the stack-room and in receptacles is now made to depend quite often on a scheme of library classification. EC2 took up, a few years ago, the formulation of norms which should govern any scheme of classification.

71 TERMINOLOGY IN CLASSIFICATION

The International Federation for Documentation resolved at the World Congress of Librarians and Documentalists held in Brussels in September 1955 that a glossary of the classification terms of Ranganathan should be compiled. At the International Study Conference on Classification and Information Retrieval, held at Dorking in May 1957, also, several members expressed a wish that this should be done. This has been because most of

the recent progress in the theory of classification has been attributed to India. Wyndham Hulme set this study in motion at the beginning of the present century. Two decades later, Berwick Sayers carried the work slightly forward. They were both English. Henry Evelyn Bliss, an American, made some contribution of his own during the thirties.

72 INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO CLASSIFICATION THEORY

But a systematic scientific study of the theory of classification can be said to have begun only with my *Prolegomena to library classification* (1937). In 1947, shortly after my retirement from administrative work, Sir Maurice Gwyer, good friend of India and of library science, established the Master's Degree and the Doctor's Degree in Library Science in the University of Delhi, and invited me to organise the work. This created for me an opportunity to be a whole-hogger in research in various branches of library science. A succession of enthusiastic students made intensive investigation in the theory of classification possible. The course on the "Universe of knowledge: Its development and structure", instituted for the first time, gave much insight into the intricacies of the theory. This led to a series of fundamental results.

73 INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON GENERAL THEORY OF CLASSIFICATION

In 1948, the International Federation for Documentation invited me to contribute a paper on *Classification and International documentation* to its *Review of documentation*. In 1950, it created the Committee FID/CA on the General Theory of Classification and entrusted it to my care. All these factors resulted in the creation of a vast body of thought on the depth classification, which is needed in documentation work. Naturally, this new discipline has created a vast technical terminology. The time has come for EC 2 to work on the standsimp of this terminology.

74 A HARBINGER OF THINGS TO COME

At the twelfth meeting of the Standing Working Committee of the Engineering Division Council of ISI, the Council referred to EC 2 the preparation of a classification scheme for machine

tools, in collaboration with representatives of machine tool interests. This is a happy harbinger of things to come. It opens up a vast vista for work, for every industry need a depth classification. Because team work on a world basis is developing, each field in the universe of knowledge develops in a turbulantly dynamic way. The literary output in each field is expanding beyond the capacity of the memory of any, however gifted. The use of the externalised memory that is, of documents has become imperative. The library profession has, therefore, to step in with a self-perpetuating scheme of depth classification with a great expectation of life; otherwise, there will be a waste of the research potential of the world. This can be done by intimate co-operation between the specialist in classification and the specialist in the field of knowledge concerned.

8 Standardization in Library Administration

There is ample scope for standsimp in the procedures and the materials involved in library administration. A first attempt was made in 1935 in Ranganathan's *Library administration*. It has prescribed standard procedure for various routines, the three-card system for periodicals being an outstanding one. It has also given standards for forms, registers, and file arrangement. All these and other standards of a similar kind should be re-considered and re-established in the light of the requirements of to-day.

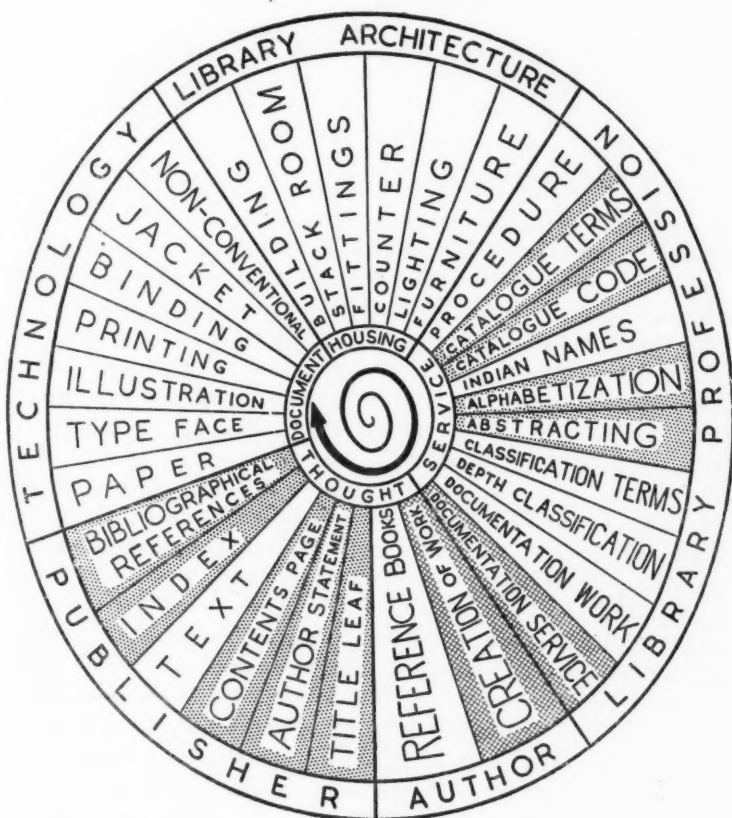
The fourth cardinal point—Documentation Service—is of an intensely intimate nature. It cannot, therefore, admit of standardization. This is the last lap in thought-engineering.

9 Conclusion

There is no end, however, to the areas in document-production and documentation work which will require standsimp. It is an ever-continuing process. When ISI was founded, ten years ago, its Director, Dr Lal C. Verman made the Documentation Sectional Committee the first Committee of the kind and invited me to become its Chairman. Little did we then realise the vastness of the work to be done. With the willing co-operation

DOCUMENT, DOCUMENTATION & STANDARDIZATION

of the members and of the official representative, Shri Jainath Kaul, some good work has been done during the first ten years of our existence. I have every hope that the record of the first ten years will be beaten during the next ten years. We are thankful to ISI for providing this opportunity to the library profession to re-think and to think systematically many of its problems. May God grant this Committee a long future of useful work and service to Mother India.



- Subjects for which Indian Standards have either been Published or are in the Process of Preparation
- Areas not Amenable to Standardization

ABBREVIATIONS FOR TITLES OF PERIODICALS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

R. S. GOYAL & S. N. RAGHAV

[Traces the history in the field of abbreviations of periodicals. Emphasises the need for periodicals in Indian languages. Examines the structure of titles of Indian periodicals. Suggests recommendations for abbreviating them on the lines of International rules.]

1 Introduction

Section 64 of the Paper on Document, Documentation and Standardization contributed by Padmashri Dr. S. R. Ranganathan gives the history of the attempts made at the international level in establishing standard abbreviations for names of periodicals. The International Organization for Standardization has decided to lay down only the basic principles and has left their application to various linguistic groups to work out standard abbreviations for periodicals published in their respective languages. Elaborate treatment of these basic principles will be found in Ranganathan's paper Alphabetical arrangement - A survey of basic principles and in IS : 18-1949 Abbreviations for Titles of Periodicals. But we have not till now applied these basic principles to periodicals published in Indian languages and arrived at standard abbreviations of their titles. The ten years of our freedom have already released many creative minds to express themselves in Indian languages. As a necessary consequence, the number of periodicals in the various Indian languages has been steadily increasing. It may be said that many of them have not yet reached the standard which would entitle them to be called 'learned periodicals' and yet there is an appreciable number that has reached the standard. Many of the others too are steadily rising towards that standard. We expect that perhaps in another ten years their number will multiply considerably. Since these periodicals are to appear in bibliographical references, perhaps it is wise to study the structure of their names and arrive

at some principles to abbreviate them. Also, the study is worth making as it may even have a wholesome influence on the way periodicals of the future will be named. This paper is only a pilot attempt in the solution of the problem.

2 Source-Material

Our sources are two books, namely

- 1 *Nifor guide to Indian periodicals*, 1955-56, published by the National Information Service, Poona. 1956.
- 2 *Annual report* (July 1 to December 31, 1956) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1957.

The Guide gives a classified list of 2,127 Indian periodicals and daily newspapers along with a separate alphabetic list of 1,526 additional unclassified titles. The Report records that there were 6,750 newspapers in existence on December 31, 1956 and contains detailed information thereof. The latter can be said to be more or less comprehensive list of Indian periodicals. Hence this paper is mainly based on the Report. The number of periodicals in both the Guide and the Report as given above includes English periodicals. According to the Report, the number of periodicals published in Indian languages comes to 5,437.

3 One-Word Title

Periodicals having one-word title, according to the international basic principle, form the majority. A one-word title is a title which contains only one non-compound non-coalescing word. These need not be abbreviated.

Examples

गांधी	उमा	बकील
महल	हंस	इयात
माधुरी	भारती	कमल

Homonyms exist amongst one-word titles within the same language and also in different languages.

Examples

अधिकार,	बिहार	(हिन्दी)
अधिकार,	राजस्थान	"
अधिकार,	उत्तर प्रदेश	"
अधिकार,	उत्तर प्रदेश	"
आवाज़,	बिहार	"
आवाज़,	दिल्ली	(उर्दू)
आवाज़,	राजस्थान	(हिन्दी)—सवाई माधोपुर
आवाज़,	राजस्थान	" —भरतपुर
आवाज़,	राजस्थान	" —अजमेर
कामगर्,	बम्बई	"
कामगर्,	बम्बई	"
कामगर्,	दिल्ली	"
कामगर्,	बम्बई	(मराठी)
कामगर्,	बम्बई	"

These are to be treated on different footing because we have to add extra words for individualization. In case of homonyms existing within the same language, individualization can be achieved by adding the year of the first publication or the place of publication. The former satisfies the Canon of Parsimony and conforms to the Canon of Permanence. The latter lacks these qualities because the place of publication may change and it often happens that periodicals concentrate in one place. Homonyms, as between different languages can be resolved by adding the name of the language as an individualizing term. This brings us to the necessity to establish abbreviations for the names of periodicals in Indian languages. Table 3 of Section 88913 of Ranganathan's *Classified catalogue code*, Edn. 3, 1951, gives a list of such abbreviations. Abbreviations in Devnagri script are recommended as below :

असमिया	अं०	कन्नड़	क०	उड़िया	उड़०
काश्मीरी	का०	मराठी	म०	संस्कृत	सं०
बंगला	बं०	पंजाबी	पं०	तामिल	त०
गुजराती	गु०	उर्दू	उ०	तेलगू	ते०
हिन्दी	हि०	मलयालम	मल०		

4 One-Word Long Title

In Indian languages, that which appears to be one word, may be a long one, the length being due to either coalescence of two words or their being compound by a basic word augmented by prefixes and suffixes. If we retain such long word as if each is a true one-word, our purpose of abbreviation gets defeated. This is a problem, in the solution of which any international basic principle does not help. We must, therefore, formulate some principles to abbreviate such titles. The following are suggested for consideration.

- 1 In coalescing and compound words, the abbreviation should contain the initial letter of the second component.
- 2 In case of words with prefixes, prefixes should necessarily be retained in abbreviation, which should also contain one or more of the substantive elements of the title.
- 3 Retention of suffixes and abbreviations are incompatible. Therefore, suffixes should necessarily be omitted. But this may result in homonyms in abbreviated titles. Then an individualizing term is to be added. We should, therefore, decide in favour of this procedure or in favour of not abbreviating such titles.

Examples

चित्रा	चित्रसीमा	अध्यापक
चित्रलोक	चित्रलेखा	अध्ययन
चित्रपट		

5 Many-Worded Title

Many-worded titles may contain :

- 1 Generic words indicative of the periodical nature.

Examples

वार्तिका	वार्षिकी	दर्शन
चन्द्रिका	पाक्षिक	प्रकाश
पत्रिका	त्रैमासिक	बोधिनी
समाचार	मासिक	प्रदीप

2 Names of subject or language.

Examples

साहित्य संदेश	(हि०)	ज्योतिष मार्तण्ड	(हि०)
गोरक्ष	,,	ज्योतिष ओ युगधर्म	(बं०)

3 Names of countries, states and cities.

Examples

गोआ संदेश	(क०)	मद्रास जूनियर	(त०)
बंगलौर शिक्षक	(बं०)	लुधियाना गजट	(उ०)

4 Names of institutions and associations.

Examples

बंगीय तिली समाज	(बं०)	सम्मेलन पत्रिका	(हि०)
आयुर्वेद महासम्मेलन पत्रिका		कुर्मी क्षत्रिय सभा पत्रिका	(हि०)

5 Other words.

Examples

सांध्य जीवन	(हि०)	सांध्य दीप	(क०)
-------------	---------	------------	--------

Section 88913 of Ranganathan's *Classified catalogue code*, Edn. 3, 1951, discusses as to how to secure abbreviation of such groups of words. The general principle given in the section is to abbreviate them to the fewest possible letters without impairing intelligibility. Besides, the contraction should occur in the same order in which the words themselves will occur if written in full. Bearing the above principle in mind, the following recommendations are made :

- 1 Generic terms of periodicals be contracted to a single letter and to avoid homonyms in abbreviations, to the fewest number of letters.

Examples

बार्तिक	बार्ति	वार्षिकी	वार्षि	रिव्यू	रि०
चन्द्रिका	चं०	गजट	ग०	दीरक	दो०
पत्रिका	प०	दर्पण	द०	वार्ता	वा०
समाचार	स०	मैगज़ीन	मै०	वाणी	वा०
रिपोर्ट	रिपो०	संदेश	संदे०		

ABBREVIATIONS FOR TITLES OF PERIODICALS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

- 2 Names of subject or language be contracted to as few letters as possible,

Examples

मङ्गदूर	मङ्गदू०	आयुर्वेद	आयु०
बीमा	बीमा०	शिक्खण	शिक्ख०

- 3 Names of countries, states and cities be contracted to as few letters as possible.

Examples

बंगाल	बं०	राजस्थान	रा०	पंजाब	पं०
असम	अ०	बिहार	बि०	यूरोप	यू०
उत्तर प्रदेश	उ० प्र०	मध्य प्रदेश	म० प्र०		

- 4 Names of institutions or associations be not contracted.
5 Other words be contracted to as few letters as possible.

Examples

सांध्य जीवन	सांध्यजी०	सांध्य दीप	सांध्य दी०
-------------	-----------	------------	------------

INDIAN LIBRARY LITERATURE

AN EXHIBITION

P. N. KAULA

[Describes in detail the plan and organization of the exhibition. Analysis the advanced development of library science in sharp contrast to slow development of libraries in the country.]

0 Genesis

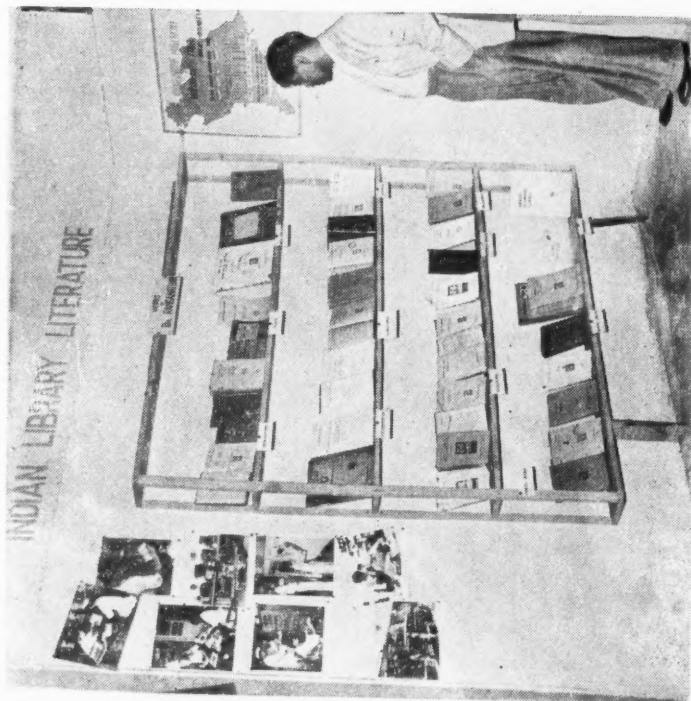
India was the host to the Unesco Conference which was held at New Delhi in November-December 1956. One of the highlights of the conference was a group of exhibitions organised to demonstrate the educational, scientific and cultural advancement of India and the part played by Unesco.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, played the host to this conference. It also sponsored an All-India Educational Exhibition as a part of the programme of the conference. One of the outstanding features of this exhibition was the Library Section where library literature produced in India was exhibited. This section was organised by the author of this article on behalf of the Delhi Library Association, one of the youngest professional organizations of India.

The group of exhibitions was inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India, on 4 November 1956. He was accompanied by Dr. Luther Evans, Director-General of Unesco and Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Advisor. Govt. of India. The exhibitions were kept open for one month and were visited by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President, of India, Maulana Azad, the Union Education Minister, many foreign delegates and other top-ranking personalities of India and abroad.

It was for the first time that an exhibition of Library Literature in India was organised on that scale and was visited by distinguished representatives of the member-countries of Unesco.

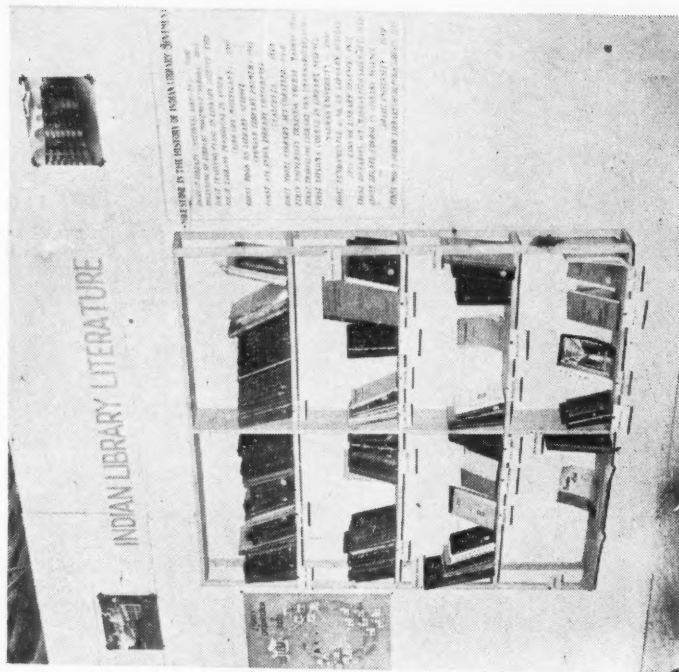
Indian Library Literature : An Exhibition



Works of Dr. Ranganathan on display.

[See P. 25]

Indian Library Literature : An Exhibition



(a) Publications on display (b) Chart : Milestones in the Library Movement.

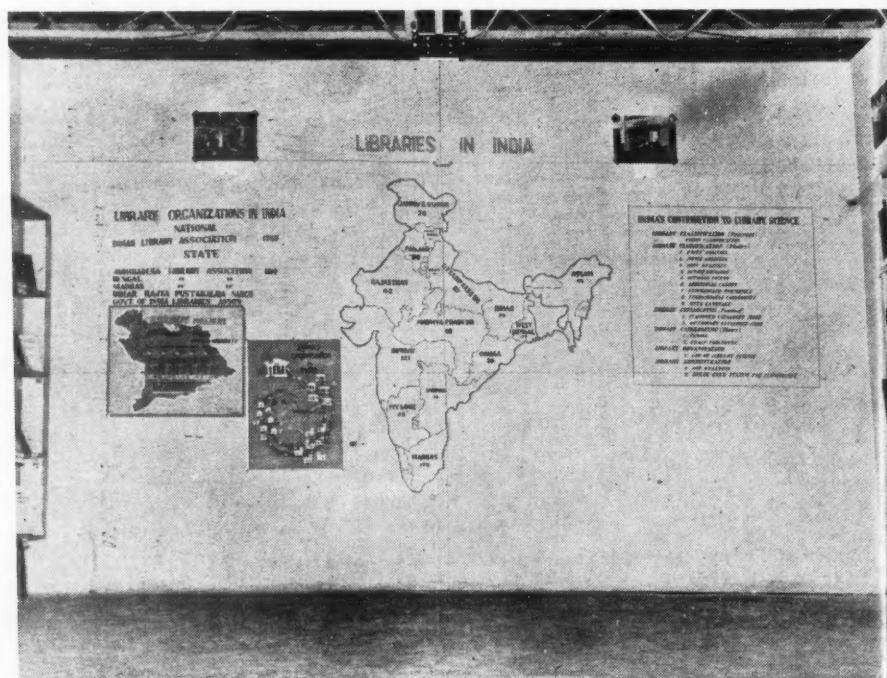
[See P. 23, 25]

INDIAN LIBRARY LITERATURE : AN EXHIBITION



Library at work.

[See P 2]



CHARTS :

[See

(a) Libraries in India (b) India's Contribution to Library Science. (c) Library Organizations in

INDIAN LIBRARY LITERATURE: AN EXHIBITION

and by lakhs of persons from all walks of life. Though the idea of exhibition was mooted only very late, the exhibition came out to be a success, with the co-operation of the officials of the Education Ministry and various libraries.

1 Space-arrangement

A separate place was provided for this purpose on the Mathura Road, New Delhi—the venue of a group of exhibitions. On either side of a corridor there were the sectional exhibitions arranged by the Unesco's South Asia Office, Audio-visual Department, and National Archives of the Government of India. Among these, two big racks facing each other were reserved for the publications on library science. One rack contained the entire collection on the subject while the other rack contained publications of Dr. Ranganathan whose works were also represented in the total collection. Thus two copies of Dr. Ranganathan's publications had to be procured for the purpose.

2 Publications

The Publications were procured from various libraries in and outside Delhi. Some of the state library organisations, that had brought out some publications in regional languages were also requested to send their publications for the purpose. The publications received from the various sources were as under:

No.	Name	Volumes
1	Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi	87
2	Central Educational Library, New Delhi	10
3	Delhi University Library, Delhi	13
4	Ministry of Labour Library, New Delhi	28
5	D. G. H. S. Library, New Delhi	7
6	Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi	8
7	Indian Council of Agricultural Research Library, New Delhi	5
8	Marwari Public Library, Delhi	9
9	Central Board of Revenue Library, New Delhi	2
10	President's Library, New Delhi	2
11	Indian Standards Institution, Delhi	10

P. N. KAULA

12	National Library, Calcutta	9
13	Delhi Library Association.	18
14	Andhradesa Library Association	11
15	Bengal Library Association	6
16	Maharashtra Library Association	4
17	Other sources	26

Total 255

21 SUBJECT-ANALYSIS

The class-wise distribution of these publications was as under :

	<i>Volumes</i>	<i>Duplicate Vols.</i>
Bibliography	5	2
Library catalogues and lists	5	2
Library periodicals	13	2
	(35 vols.)	(5 vols.)
Library conference proceedings and symposia	6	2
Library Symposia	2	
Library Presidential addresses	5	1
Syllabuses	4	
General books	10	5
Symposium	2	
<i>Biased to Education</i>	2	1
Library movement	8	2
Directory	5	
Plans	3	2
Legislation	1	1
Association reports	5	
Organisation	5	2
Book selection	1	1
Classification	14	9
Book Number	3	
Catalogue	12	7
Reference service	2	1
Administration	3	
National library	4	
Public library	2	1
School library	2	1

INDIAN LIBRARY LITERATURE: AN EXHIBITION

University library	1	1
Government departmental library	1	
Children library	1	
Standard for Periodicals	3	
Standard for Book-Science	5	
Standard for Cataloguing	1	
Standardization	1	
Social science (Bibliography)	5	
Total	207	48

22 LANGUAGE-ANALYSIS

The publications represented six languages. Their analysis was as under :

	<i>Volumes</i>
English	208
Sanskrit	1
Hindi	16
Bengali	6
Marathi	4
Telegu	13
Urdu	4
Bilingual	3
Total	255

3 Shelf-Arrangement

The publications were arranged on the shelves in a classified sequence. The works of Dr. Ranganathan kept in a separate rack were also arranged in a classified sequence. All shelves were fitted with guides prepared for the purpose.

4 Charts

Charts and photographs, also were exhibited. The following charts were prepared and put up on the walls :

- 1 Milestones in the History of Indian Library Movement.
- 2 Contribution of India to Library Science,
- 3 Library Organizations in India,
- 4 Library Education in India.
- 5 Library System of India.
- 6 The Laws of Library Science.
- 7 The Trinity of a Library.

41 LIBRARY MAP

A map of India was drawn by an artist on the walls by the side of the chart 'Contribution of India to Library Science'. The map showed the number of major libraries in India which is reproduced as follows :

Andhra	92	Madhya Pradesh	88
Assam	40	Madras	170
Bihar	70	Mysore	55
Bombay	221	Orissa	36
Delhi	87	Punjab	98
Jammu &		Rajasthan	42
Kashmir	20	Tripura	2
Kerala	51		

5 India's Achievement

The map amply demonstrated that as compared with the under-developed condition of libraries, India was certainly developed in library science. Its outstanding contributions in all branches of library science had given it a top position in the library-map of the world. The contributions of Dr. Ranganathan have earned that stature for India. India has invented a scheme of classification, framed catalogue codes, and established the methodology of other library techniques. She is the originator of the fundamental Laws of Library Science and advanced theories and of philosophy of classification, cataloguing and documentation work. It was on the basis of this unique contributions of Dr. Ranganathan that professional teaching has been of an advanced nature in this country. At present, India is imparting library training down from an elementary stage to that of a research level. There are courses leading to Certificate, Diploma, Master's Degree and Ph. D. in Library Science. A chart depicting the centres of such training at all levels was also put up on the wall.

6 Library at Work

Another chart explaining the Five Laws of Library Science—originated in India in 1931 and regarded as the basis of the modern concept of a library and library service—was

INDIAN LIBRARY LITERATURE: AN EXHIBITION

also exhibited. This demonstrated how a present day library should function. All library requisites were exhibited to give an idea about the working of a library. There were book-labels, book pockets, book cards, catalogue cards, etc. to explain how the books in a library were kept ready for the use of readers. A selection of 400 books was obtained from the Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi for this purpose.

A chart near the exit of this Section and opening to the Archives and Audio-Visual Section, pictured the 'Trinity of a Library'. It was to explain to every one that the three basic factors of a library were (1) Books; (2) Readers; and (3) staff. Each one had to be supplemented by the others for efficient and expeditious library service.

Much difficulty was, however, experienced in organising this exhibition of Library Literature in India in the absence of an up-to-date bibliography on the subject. The Delhi Library Association felt the need for preparing such a bibliography as a corollary to this exhibition. A bibliography on 'Indian Library Literature', therefore, was brought out simultaneously to give a full picture of the contribution of India to Library Science. The Delhi Library Association has taken a lead in bringing out this bibliography.

7 Challenge to the Profession

The exhibition and the bibliography incidentally demonstrated that India has no longer to depend on imported techniques and ideas but has to offer much even to the advanced countries of the world. But it also brings a greater responsibility on the library profession in this country. The profession has to maintain the status that the contributions of Dr Ranganathan has given to India. This is a challenge to every one especially to the younger generation.

THE DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MEMORANDUM TO THE CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

[The Government of India has set-up a Pay Commission to go into the pay structure of the Government employees. The Commission invited memoranda from individuals and organizations. The Delhi Library Association submitted the following memorandum to the Pay Commission which was drafted by a Sub-Committee consisting of the following members :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Shri Deputy Mal Jain | 3 Shri J. S. Anand |
| 2 Shri S. Das Gupta | 4 Shri B. L. Bharadwaj |
| 5 Shri P. N. Kaula (convener)] | |

1 Departmental Libraries

There are about one hundred libraries attached to the various Ministries of the Government of India, and their subordinate or attached departments. These libraries vary in size, stock of publications, staff and service. But the purpose of all these libraries is more or less the same; they are all technically designated as "Government Departmental Libraries". Their functions are quite different from those of public and academic libraries.

2 Functions

One of the vital functions of a departmental library is to provide intensive reference service to the officers of the department concerned. This intensive type of reference service can be maintained only if the library specializes in literature required for that particular department and employs a competent qualified librarian to render that service. These libraries possess special collections on the subject in which they specialize. For example, the Ministry of Labour Library specializes in labour literature, the Ministry of Law Library in law literature, the Director-General of Health Services Library on medical litera-

ture, the Central Educational Library on educational literature and so on. Having a fairly large collection of specialized literature, these libraries are confronted with the problem of intensive reference service. That intensive reference is dependent on the introduction of minute and exact techniques of library science, is beyond any doubt.

3 The Renascent India

The India that was born on 15 August 1947 had to be nursed in its toddler stage. During the last decade it has made great strides in various fields. But with political freedom economic freedom has also to be achieved. The goal has been set out in our constitution as Directive Principles which have given great impetus to various factors of national development. The "Age of Planning", as some one has correctly remarked depends on certain essential tools of research, reference and investigation. This entire machinery of the Government has to be geared up and re-set in this changed outlook. The First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan is in no small measure the essence of the bubbling enthusiasm of the surging tide of renaissance India. New departments have been created and each department has been equipped with research and investigating units.

With this new outlook of the Government, the service conditions of the personnel in various departments of the Government have also been planned on broad basis and given due recognition. New secretarial services have been evolved, and today, even a clerk, an assistant, a stenographer, and an investigator can aspire to go higher and higher in the official ladder, and after fifteen or 20 years service would be proud to have occupied the chair of a Deputy Secretary or a Deputy Adviser in the Government of India,

4 The Librarian

The fate of a librarian is lamentable. He has of course, to play a much greater and a more vital role in new set up of the Government machinery. He is the pivot to guide the officers of his department in respect of any information they require in formulating policies and deciding various issues. The

MEMORANDUM TO THE CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

investigating and research units are all dependent on his service. He has no doubt to help his officers with the macro-literature available in books, which in itself is a huge task and which alone used to be tackled at all levels with greater depth and detail in the past, but now he has also to keep the officers informed of the latest trend in the periodical literature in its field. But while even an investigator can go higher in his own ladder of research officers, senior research officers, chief research officers and advisers, the librarian has to be content with his lot without any future prospects.

5 Documentation

Librarians have taken upon themselves a new function during the last decade. The periodical literature was not much pressed into service in the past. It is now known to be the only source for exact and up-to-date reference service. A good number of articles appear in periodicals that can be of help in deciding certain fundamental issues or policy. These articles now go by the name of micro-literature. This micro-literature includes also leading articles, news items and comments appearing in newspapers. Therefore, this type of literature should be promptly and systematically scanned, classified, catalogued and indexed by the departmental librarian. Periodical lists should be brought out and widely circulated to keep officers informed about the latest ideas on the various topics of interest to the department. This type of service is known as Documentation and some librarians have started this service on their own initiative. But the efficiency of documentation depends on the librarian. He has to be fully acquainted not only with the techniques of library science but also with the high ways and the bye ways in the subject which he is documenting. This obviously cannotes the higher academic qualifications which a departmental librarian should posses.

6 Special Bibliographies

The librarian is also expected to prepare bibliographies on various topics in anticipation of demand, or even at the time of some important conferences, seminars and meetings of his department. This is a work of specialized nature. It is most helpful

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

to the departments and it ought to be done if a departmental library is to be of real service.

7 Higher Professional Education

It is obvious that a librarian who has to render a highly intensive reference and bibliographical service should also have high professional education. Upto 1947, our country could offer professional education from a Certificate to a Diploma level. With the institution of the Master's Degree Course and Doctorate in Library Science in 1948, there has come an opportunity for librarians to increase their professional qualifications. As a result of this advanced professional training, the library profession is now on par with the other technical and educational professions in the country. And within the library profession itself, a departmental librarian has come to be at par with the university librarian who has now got a professorial status and grade as in Delhi and Aligarh Universities. But while the professional qualifications of a librarian have increased, he has yet to get the status and salary offered to his confreres in other professions.

8 Varadachariar Commission

The previous Central Pay Commission presided over by Shri S. Varadachariar was of the opinion that "the salary of the librarian must to a certain extent, depend on the size of each library and kind of work expected of him". It was probably on the basis of this rather ambiguous principle of 'size' and 'service' that the last Commission recommended three grades for all librarians. The Commission should have formulated its recommendations on the basis of the fact that actually "the librarian is, and is expected to be, conversant with the literature of the particular subject in which his department is interested", but it did not think so because they had also the conception of a librarian being a "custodian". The Commission recommended the following three grades on "considering the paucity of prospects of preferment available to them".

(a) Rs. 100-8-140-10-250

For libraries where graduates or diploma holders are required.

MEMORANDUM TO THE CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

(b) Rs. 160-10-350

Where Technical Assistants are required.

(c) Rs. 275-25-500-30-800

Where the requirements are as for a Reader in a university.

9 Untenable Categorization

It is obvious that the Pay Commission had to start from an untenable categorization of librarians as those who were expected to be conversant with the literature of the particular subjects in which their department was interested, and those "who may not be much more than a custodian". This old conception of the librarian naturally vitiated all their conclusions. They have even confessed that there was not sufficient material before them to enable them to arrive at certain categorization of librarians. We are unable to understand this alleged paucity of sufficient material. They should have taken more pains to collect adequate material before classing the librarians into the three misconceived and unjustified categories. In fact the recommendations are not based on a process of mature deliberations. That is why the pay scales recommended are in utter violation of the realities and that is why the Commission had itself felt that there was certain "paucity of prospects" for librarians.

10 Unfavourable Prospects

There is no denying the fact that the prospects of a librarian are not favourable under the scales recommended by the Varadachariar Commission. "Paucity of prospects" has been admitted by the Commission itself. A librarian enters Government job as a librarian on Rs. 100 and retires as a neglected miserable and uncared for soul at a salary not more than Rs. 500. There are instances where he has not gone beyond Rs. 350 even. This is because his salary, status and chances of promotion are far less as compared to those who enter the Central Secretariat Service. In fact the qualifications of a librarian are in no way inferior to these who enter the Central Secretariat Service. On the other hand they are higher than the minimum fixed for the latter. To be more explicit, it may be stated that the normal qualifications of an assistant in the

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Central Secretariat Service is the possession of a bare degree and he is given the scale Rs. 160-450. But a trained librarian who is not only a graduate but has also acquired post-graduate training in library science may be started even on Rs. 100 in the scale of Rs. 100-250. Even if he gets into grade (b) as recommended by the Varadachariar Commission, he is not on par with the secretariat assistant. The maximum of the scale takes him to Rs. 330 and not to Rs. 450 which is the upper limit fixed for an assistant.

An Assistant has then chances of further promotions. He can become Section Officer with different scales going upto Rs. 710. Further he can hope to be promoted as an Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary and so on. Even on the cadre of law, education, research, and information, a person can reach the top positions of a Joint Educational Adviser, Legal Adviser, Principal Information Officer and so on.

But what about the librarians? Even at present there are not more than a dozen Grade I posts of librarians where alone one can aspire to reach the maximum scale of Rs. 800. There is also an unjustified long stretch between the lower and the upper limit. It is evident that during one's tenure of service in the lowest scale one has not only to increase his academic and professional qualifications but also acquire fresh knowledge to render highly specialized service which involves research and requires experience, while a secretariat assistant or a stenographer or an investigator or a journalist need not worry about increasing his academic or professional qualifications. In certain cases there are no professional qualifications. But in spite of this handicap, a librarian has limited chance of further advancement with regard to his salary and scale.

11 Deviations from Varadachariar Commission

There is no uniformity of scales even at present in libraries. Various scales prevail in various libraries. Even the recommendations of the Varadachariar Commission have been flouted to suit the needs of particular departments. The scales at variance with the Varadachariar Commission recommendations are many. A few of them are as under :-

Librarian, Ministry of External Affairs.

Rs. 720-1000

MEMORANDUM TO THE CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

Librarian, Central Secretariat Library.	Rs. 600-1000.
Librarian, Ministry of Defence.	Rs. 600-800
Chief Librarian, D. G. H. S.	Rs. 350-800
Librarian, Planning Commission	Rs. 350-800
Librarian, Central Archaeological Department	Rs. 275-590
Head Librarian, C. W. P. C.	Rs. 275-650
Librarian, I. C. A. R.	Rs. 275-500
Asstt. Librarian, Ministry of External Affairs.	Rs. 300-500
Senior Technical Asstt. Central Edu. Library.	Rs. 275-590
Reference Assistant Publications Division.	Rs. 250-300
Legal Assistant, Ministry of Law.	Rs. 160-450
Librarian, C. W. P. C.	Rs. 160-450
Librarian, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.	Rs. 160-450
Scientific Asstt, Indian Meteorological Dept.	Rs. 160-330
Librarian, Office of the Comp. & Auditor Genl.	Rs. 160-300
Librarian, Malaria Institute.	Rs. 160-250
Librarian, C. P. W. D; Min. of W. H. & S.	
Director General A. I. R; Press Infor- mation Bureau; Office of the Chief Advisor of Factories.	Rs. 100-250
Asstt. Librarian, Central Archaeological Library.	Rs. 160-260
Asstt. Librarian, Delhi Polytechnic.	Rs. 100-250
Asstt. Libn., National Archives; Asstt., Librarian, Naval Head Quarters.	Rs. 100-250

It can, therefore, be concluded that several departments have not rigidly followed the recommendations of the last Pay Commission. The reason for having a few posts higher than the scale prescribed is obvious because certain departments experienced difficulty in obtaining qualified and experienced librarians. The persons recruited, would not accept the scales prescribed by the Commission and hence this deviation.

In brief, the scales of the librarians as may be seen, vary widely. Here again there is a deviation from the recommendations of the Varadachariar Commission. The minimum scale as mentioned above is still offered in certain departments. Naturally these do not attract qualified persons. These posts are clerical posts designated as Librarians.

12 Designations

Another point has also to be considered. There is no uniformity in the designations of the personnel working in libraries. These designations as at present are Librarian, Chief Librarian, Head Librarian, Reference and Library Officer, Documentation Officer, Senior Documentation Officer, Junior Documentation Officer, Senior Technical Officer, Assistant Librarian, Legal Assistant, Scientific Assistant, Reference Assistant and so on. The last Pay Commission had graded all librarians into three categories but many of the departments have flouted that categorization since it did not suit their purpose. It is, therefore, necessary that the designations of the librarians should be fixed and classified either by grades and classes, or by functional designations like Reference Officers, Documentation Officers, etc. or a combination of the two.

13 Grades Suggested

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that librarians' grades should be revised so as to be commensurable to their qualifications and service to the nation. Keeping also in view the "paucity of the prospects" as accepted by the last Pay Commission, the following grades are suggested :

Grade	Scale	Application
I	Rs. 900-1250	This scale may be provided where there are research and planning units attached to Govt. Departments. Such librarians have to render highly specialized bibliographical and reference service.
II	Rs. 600-1000	This may be provided for all libraries where there is intensive reference service and to senior staff under Grade I.
III	Rs. 350-600	All persons designated as librarians in attached and subordinate offices and the technical staff working under Grade I and II posts,
IV	Rs. 160-450	Library assistants working as subordinate staff in libraries.

14 Uniformity Essential

With the development of libraries in our country and with the proposal for setting up of the National Central Library more posts of a higher cadre are bound to be created. The librarians will again have to suffer if the scales are not fixed according to their qualifications, nature of work and service to be rendered. During the last decade, the economic structure of the country has changed altogether. The real standard of life has considerably gone down. This is because the cost of living has increased, and it is not possible for the employees to make both ends meet under the existing service conditions. The revision of scales is absolutely essential. The lowest scale viz. Rs. 100-250 as recommended by the last Pay Commission should be abolished altogether. The revised scales suggested in para 13, which are the minimum, may be recommended so that librarians who are no less nation-builders than educationists, administrators, and other officials in the Government, do not suffer in comparison to such government employees who have got brighter avenues for promotion, scales and status. Of course the topmost posts of the proposed National Central Library, National Libraries etc. will have to be determined separately.

15 Central Librarians' Service

With a view to achieving uniformity and assuring suitable prospects to various library personnel working in Government of India, it is essential to form and develop a Central Librarians' Service, on the same pattern as those of Central Secretariat Service, Central Legal Service, etc. This was completely left out by the last Pay Commission. It is, however, a matter of considerable administrative and professional importance to establish a cadre of librarians in Government service.

16 Another Class of Librarians

Apart from the departmental libraries, the Central Government is in charge of academic and technical institutions including schools in the Delhi area. The existing grades which prevail in these places are no less lamentable. The practice in some countries, where the value of library service has been better recognized is to place librarians in academic institutions at par with the academic staff. The grades prevalent among librarians

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

in universities and colleges are those of Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers. It is, therefore, a much needed reform in India to give the librarians the rightful status in all academic institutions.

17 Lead from the Government

In schools, particularly where library habit and use of libraries as centres of self-education have to be initiated, the responsibility of the librarian in the work of nation-building should be duly recognised. The lead for this is naturally expected to come from the Government-run schools. The grade and status of the librarian in the schools have to be at par with the prevalent grades of senior trained teachers. The schools under the Delhi Administration of which the Ministry of Education is incharge, should be the first place where adequate library service should be developed and the scales of pay of their librarians considered by the Central Pay Commission and revised according to the foregoing suggestions.

18 Mudaliar Commission

The Secondary Education Commission headed by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar has emphasised the role of libraries in schools in its report (Chapter VII, Pt. II, P. 110-116). The Commission has brought out the deplorable condition of the so-called school libraries and the librarians. They have formulated certain ideas on right lines in making the library "the hub of the academic and intellectual life of the school". The librarian of such a library according to them should have, besides the above set forth purpose to "guide the reading interests of students", supervise and direct the "group work on projects undertaken by them". He will have numerous functions of "preparing and circulating books of different grades" and selecting suitable books "for general reading or reference needed for individual or group projects" etc. That is why the Commission has emphatically laid down that "it would require the services of a highly qualified and trained librarian who should be on a par with other senior teachers in pay and status".

19 Government's Responsibility

It is, therefore, the responsibility of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission

MEMORANDUM TO THE CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

regarding the pay and status of librarians in schools run by the Government so that other institutions may also be guided in this respect, thereby enabling the librarians to make the library the "hub of the academic and intellectual life of the school". The Central Pay Commission may, therefore, consider all these issues along with the problems of librarians working in Government departmental libraries.

20 Non Technical Staff

The clerks and attendants working in libraries naturally get acquainted with library routines and practices. While the clerk comes under the Central Secretariat Service, the position of Library Attendants is however not well defined. His duties and responsibilities are of a higher standard than those of Daftries, though most of them are serving in Daftries scale. Among their duties are to shelve and re-shelve books; shelf rectification; arrangement and circulation of periodicals and gazettes; arrangement of the issue of periodicals with regard to volumes and issues for binding; stamping and labelling of the publications received; arrangement of the documentation and other lists; filing of newspapers and newspaper cuttings, etc. Their position has been partially recognised in the Central Secretariat Library where they are in the scale of Rs. 45-105. In some libraries like the Ministry of External Affairs Library, the Central Educational Library, the National Archives Library, the Ministry of Labour & Employment Library etc. they are still in the junior scale Rs. 40-60. The scale of library attendants in all libraries should be uniform and the posts should be classified as Senior and Junior Library Attendants with scales Rs. 60-130 and Rs. 45-105. Incidentally promotion to the senior scale should be made only from the Junior Attendants.

21 No Unreasonable Demand

The librarians have to introduce the latest techniques of library science besides rendering highly specialised reference and bibliographical services. The reason that some of the libraries have not yet taken to this specialized service is that the scales in these libraries do not attract and retain personnel with the necessary qualifications. Persons with high academic qualifications so essential for the efficiency of this service do

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

not feel attracted to this profession. They take to other vocations. Thus the loss is entirely that of the Government and of the community served by the Government. As it has been done in the other professions and services, the scales should be revised and raised to a reasonable level so that qualified persons come forward to help the Government in rendering reference and bibliographical services. By perpetuating the low salaries, the Government will be perpetuating the library practices which are outmoded and discarded elsewhere in the world and which are totally inadequate to the needs of governmental work today. It will be conceded that the librarians' claim makes no unreasonable demand when it is considered that the libraries have to play a vital role in moulding the administrative, economic and social structure of the nation.

22 Co-operation Offered

The Delhi Library Association, which is the representative body of all libraries in Delhi and its adjoining areas, offers its whole-hearted co-operation in this task. It will be deemed a privilege by the Association to render any assistance to the Commission in examining further the proposals submitted in the memorandum. To facilitate the work of the Commission, the Association will be happy to be afforded an opportunity to meet the Commission through the representatives of the Association for explaining and elucidating the issues raised in this memorandum.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LIBRARY PROFESSION

S. R. RANGANATHAN*

[The Delhi Library Association submitted a memorandum to the Central Pay Commission set up by the Government of India suggesting a revision of the scales of pay of library personnel working in libraries run by the Government. Padmashri Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, Patron of the Association, delivered an address to the members of the Association on 31 October 1957 at the C. P. W. D. Hall, New Delhi. While he heartily supported the demand for higher salaries for library personnel, he also emphasised that the profession should carry out its responsibility with undivided devotion and thoroughness.]

Status and Salary of Librarians

Dr. Ranganathan said that as early as 1925, he had stated that a librarian of a district should have the status and salary of any other district official such as District Medical Officer, Dist. Educational Officer and District Engineer; a college librarian that of a professor; and a university librarian that of the Head of a Department. In 1942 when he came to attend a meeting of librarians at the invitation of the Government of India Libraries Association and had Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India and a friend of librarians with him, he stated at that time that the status and salary of a librarian of a ministry should be comparable to that of a Judge or a Secretary. In 1957, when the Secretary of a Union Ministry sought his advice about the salary-scale for the librarian of his Ministry, he emphasised that the librarian should be a peer to the Secretary himself. For the Secretary would not have the willingness to accept the feeding by the librarian if the librarian was of the lowest status and particularly as low down as he was in most of the ministries. Thus in the interest of the ministries themselves, the librarians should have a high status.

The First Pay Commission

Dr. Ranganathan convinced the Chairman of the Pay Commission in 1946 that the grades of library personnel of the

*Reported by : Shri P. N. Kaula, Vice President, Delhi Library Association.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LIBRARY PROFESSION

Government of India should be like those of professors, readers, lecturers etc. and that the library profession should be declared to be a technical profession. This was accepted by the Pay Commission.

The Second Pay Commission

Dr. Ranganathan was of the opinion that the present Pay Commission should not hesitate to regard the library profession as a specialist profession and give it the status, salary and recognition that go with it.

Responsibility of the Profession

Turning to the responsibilities of the profession, Dr. Ranganathan stated that by demanding better grades and status, the responsibilities of the profession had increased. Librarians had, therefore, to be very conscious of their duties. Then only the profession would command the respect of others. He explained the difference between the Decadent Age and the Renascent Age. In the former research was not conducted in universities while in the latter, a new spirit was visible even among the common men. They too were keen to do something creative to make the country prosperous. The library profession could not be an exception to this general trend.

Dr. Ranganathan then analysed the responsibilities of the profession in various spheres such as :

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Educational sphere; | 3 Economic sphere; and |
| 2 Political sphere; | 4 Cultural sphere. |

Educational Sphere

In the educational sphere, he stated that there was no thought of a universal education and there was, therefore, no thought of a public library system either till recently. He stated that money now was being spent on literacy but no care was taken to provide free library service to keep up that literacy which could be completed within one generation i. e. within 25 years. This could only be done with the aid of library legislation. Literacy at present was about 30% and so the need for

maintaining literacy through libraries was small but even that was neglected. But according to a directive principle in our constitution, cent per cent literacy had soon to be achieved. The Government should, therefore, lay the foundation even now for a nation-wide public library system. But except in the two states of Madras and Andhra Pradesh, Public Library Act does not exist.

Political Sphere

Dr. Ranganathan then dealt with the political sphere. He said that India was a democratic country which has to maintain its independence. Public had, therefore, to be kept informed properly. This should be a continuing process and not some-thing to be done once in five years at the election times. Nor could the politicians, belonging to this party or that, be trusted to give all information or balanced information to voters. An impartial agency is, therefore, wanted in a democracy. What could be that agency? All the world over, it has been discovered that the library was that agency. Of course the ethics of the library profession imposes on them the Canon of Reticence. Its duty was to feed the public with all recorded-thought, without adding any weightage to any partisan view. The responsibility of the library in the political sphere extended to beyond its national borders. In the Atomic Age, wars were no longer hatched in royal palaces. They were promoted by egoistic politicians and for this, they depended on the mutual ignorance of the peoples of different nations and the consequent mutual suspicion, fear and hatred. The library had, therefore, to disseminate correct information beyond the national borders. Dr. Ranganathan called this new species of libraries, Contact Libraries, and these had to be established by every nation in every country outside its own.

Economic Sphere

Referring to the economic sphere, Dr. Ranganathan emphasised the extraordinary responsibility that the librarians had to shoulder. This was caused by the population problem. Some 30 years back, world population had balanced with the output of natural and near-natural commodities. But now every

RESPONSIBILITY OF LIBRARY PROFESSION

country practically was over populated. There was no scope for any wave of migration to America and Australia. Food, clothing and shelter had to be converted into artificial consumable commodities. There was artificial rice, for example. This needed prolonged research. But research work was not now a work of an individual-genius alone. It was now a team-work. The library profession had, therefore, the responsibility to see that there was no wastage in the research-potential. Librarians had to get hold of the nascent micro-thought and serve it to the research community through documentation. They had to feed the interests in the industrial field. That was recently discussed in the National Productivity Seminar convened by the Government of India. But librarians should not call themselves special librarians as it had happened in U. S. A. and U. K. In U. K. as the public librarians were not alert enough to re-orientate their techniques for this social demand for service in industrial research, scientists themselves entered the field and the ASLIB was the result in England. This had retarded the development of the right sort of documentation techniques. But India had no such historical factor to hinder her progress. India should not imitate the West even in this blunder. The Indian library profession should straightaway enter the field of documentation and play its part in the economic development of the country.

Cultural Sphere

In the cultural sphere, libraries had to harness the leisure of the people. That was a very important task. If the leisure of the people was not utilised properly, there would be a tendency for idleness, gossip and finally wickedness. Cultural intercourse of the people of our country could best be maintained by giving people right type of books to read.

INDIAN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

SOHAN SINGH

Library Advisory Committee

In 1956, the Government of India set up an Advisory Committee for Libraries to investigate the library situation in India and to make recommendations to the Government for framing its future library policy. The Library Committee has taken a step further for developing libraries in India.

Problems

At present, the country is dotted over with about forty thousand libraries—most of them small stagnant pools of books run on subscription. In the face of the situation, there are three problems before the Committee.

Firstly, the library service in the country has to be brought into a system. Even the richest libraries in the West have found it to their advantage to come into a system. Accordingly every state must have its state central library, district libraries and libraries below the district level.

The libraries which we are envisaging must, of course, be public libraries, that is to say, free to every citizen regardless of caste, sex, creed etc. This means that the subscription libraries have to go. At the same time some of the subscription libraries have done memorable service to our people. It will do no one any good to disrupt them all at once. It is, therefore, considered desirable that the subscription libraries should be taken over gradually and until they are absorbed in the public library system, they should receive help which their record of service makes them deserve.

The second problem before the Committee is that of financing public libraries. Subscriptions cannot do this. Voluntary

INDIAN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

contributions are out of the question. There thus remains the only course of building up a library system through Government grants. At the same time, the Government grants can be fickle and varying. In the initial stages, at least the libraries must have at their disposal the finances which are free from the annual haggle. In this respect, the country must benefit from the experience of other countries who have financed libraries from a special library cess.

The idea of library cess is, we confess, a little unorthodox with our financing pandits. However, orthodoxy is only another name for fanaticism. if it places rules above life. In private life a busy man often sets apart some of his time and his money for purposes which would otherwise be drowned in the priorities of practical life. Where is the harm if the nation as a whole does it in the case of libraries? Anyway librarians in the country will have to create public opinion which is favourable to library cess, otherwise the future of libraries can be taken into dark indeed.

Another question which we have to face is that of the administrative set up within which libraries have to work. I know, an overwhelming number of librarians are in favour of an independent Library Department. Frankly, I myself feel that this is the right solution of the problem. However, we have to carry public opinion with us. Here is another field where librarians or library associations can help. Until the public opinion is enlightened on this point, we have to content ourselves with a niche in the Education Departments.

Role of Library Association

Whatever the report of the Library Committee may be, it will only be a guide post. The real work of pushing the library movement ahead will have to be done by thousands of librarians in the country and the library associations through which they are trying to push this movement. We in Delhi, can play our part in this movement by awakening the public in Delhi to the desirability of raising a library cess to run a first rate library system in this Union Territory. In this way, we will not only be rendering a service to our people, but would

be setting up a pilot project which will inspire librarians in every part of the country and will also give a proof to the doubting Thomases that library service is feasible, is desirable, is necessary.

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

REPORT, 1957

[The following report was presented by Prof. S. Das Gupta, Director of the Course on 11 Feb. 1958. at the inauguration of the fourth session of this course, conducted by the Delhi Library Association.]

The third year of the Certificate Course concluded in November 1957. Out of a class which began with twenty one students, twenty took the examination and seventeen were declared successful, five in First Division, two in Second Division and seven in Third Division.

The results compare unfavourably with the results of the previous year when all the twenty-one who took the examination passed and the number passing in Third Division was only two. While conclusions are difficult to draw out of such a comparison it is nevertheless of some consequence since a professional course cannot afford to have either failures or so many persons passing only in the lowest grade.

To an extent the performance of students in the examination is closely linked with the qualifications and the policy of selection for admission. The Certificate Course was intended mainly to provide in-service training facilities to persons running small libraries or working in junior capacities in bigger libraries. The minimum academic qualification prescribed was Matriculation. The operation of selection is, therefore, hemmed in by several factors and often the decisive factors in selecting among equally qualified-candidates are the status of the institution where the candidate works and the length of his experience; factors which are both non-academic. Yet, such a policy governing admission to the Certificate Course is justifiable in the context of conditions prevailing in the field of employment. While the demand for librarians is on the increase, prospects

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

and emoluments offered are still most unattractive, particularly so in the case of small libraries. While the Certificate Course is designed to meet the needs of such libraries yet the institutions employing the library personnel we offer to train, are not governed by any definite recruitment policy. Herein lies the root of our problem. The proper solution can come only when a definite policy emerges on the basis of classification of library positions and certification of library personnel by a competent authority. The assistance needed from the Government, particularly from the educational departments, in whose domain lies the future of library development, is clear-cut.

The Association has run this course for three years because it meets a genuine and expanding need. The standards achieved in the conduct of the course are commendable. The policy of preference accorded to training of in-service personnel has also safeguarded the problem of employment. The problems facing us are mainly owing to almost chaotic employment conditions. If the Association should change its present policy of admission to the course, then, there must be some assurance that placement problems will not arise and that employing authorities will recognize the nature of various professional qualifications and classify the library positions under their control accordingly. Yet this is a complex problem and it is unlikely that outside the sphere of government department or government controlled institutions, any effort will be made in the near future to organize the library positions. The Government, too will not be in a position to undertake this work unless the professional courses at different levels have been first created and recognized.

The Certificate Course was instituted three years ago. In spite of our best efforts we have not succeeded in getting the course recognized by the Delhi Authorities. This is no occasion to complain about the difficulties which we have faced. From what has been said already, it will be clear that the present policy governing the Certificate Course is continued year after year because this is the only way by which the course can be successfully maintained and placement problems evaded.

The need for instituting the course remains as pressing now as it was three years ago. In the current year, the Administra-

tive Committee received 127 applications as against 126 in 1957, 110 in 1956 and 87 in 1955. While 21 students were admitted in 1957 we have had to admit 29 students this year. Out of the applications received, as many as 72 were from persons working in libraries. The demand for the course is heaviest from the junior staff of the bigger and the better known libraries, among whom the libraries of government departments figure most prominently. The demand from school libraries is still meagre. The only factor which can explain this is that these institutions either do not exist or take out some how a depressed existence. Yet these are the types of libraries which will one day create the heaviest demand for the certificate course as soon as they have come into existence or begun to function up.

If the Association has been asking for recognition of the course, it is not simply because the course required any backing for its continuance. Our reasons are different: recognition will help us to modify the restrictive admission policy which we have been following and enable us to admit an increasing number of students on the basis of academic qualifications alone and thereby to improve the standards of trained librarians at the certificate level.

It has to be kept in mind that professional training at the certificate level will not be readily taken over by the universities. Professional organizations, like the Delhi Library Association, are perhaps the most satisfactory agencies for conducting such courses. It will benefit every one concerned if questions accompanying recognition such as requisite number of hours of instruction and of practical work, teacher-student ratios, qualifications of teachers and qualifications for admission etc. are examined and definite conditions laid down so that a voluntary professional organization like ours can function in the best interests of the profession as well as of the community.

Three years is a long enough period on the basis of which we can assess our achievements and failures. If we have not gained formal recognition we are not yet dismayed. On the other hand, there is plenty of ground for optimism. It is not always that one comes in contact with a band of teachers who work from day to day, from year to year, sacrificing personal

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

conveniences for no other consideration excepting the welfare of the profession and the cause of library service. The teachers who have conducted the third year course are :

- 1 Shrimati Kamla Kapoor, Librarian, USIS Library, New Delhi.
- 2 Shri M L. Kachroo, Assistant Librarian, Publications Division, Delhi.
- 3 Shri T. V. Menon, Librarian, Ministry of Law, New Delhi.
- 4 Shri C. S. Krishnamuti, Librarian, Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi.
- 5 Shri P. N. Kaula, Librarian, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

To all these teachers the Association owes a deep sense of gratitude. Without their conscientious labour no achievement would have been possible.

As in previous years the course has continued to receive generous assistance from the Hardinge Public Library, Delhi and the USIS Library, New Delhi. Classes are held at both these places. These institutions have also had some of their staff trained in the Association's course which, we consider, is a tribute to the work of the Association.

Looking forward we are now confident that based on our past experience and with the help of our veteran teachers, the course being inaugurated today will meet with greater success than heretofore. The policy of introducing some new teachers from year to year has been continued. Shri Girja Kumar, Librarian, Indian Council of World Affairs, has agreed to take part in teaching and we take this occasion to welcome him.

The question of supervised tutorial and practical work continues to be a vexed one. The students being working librarians have very little time to study on their own. The library attached to the course has been somewhat improved. It is hoped that with greater facilities of borrowing books from this small library, the personal reading of the students will improve.

In the end, I should like to express on behalf of the teachers, our thanks to all members of the Association whose support and kindly interest have been a source of strength to the teachers and have helped to lighten the burden teachers have borne. It is also likely that owing to additional pre-occupations, I may

S. DAS GUPTA

not be able to see this new course through. I take this opportunity, therefore, to thank all members of the Association who entrusted me with the responsibility of conducting the course from the time of its inception. I have been well aware of my own limitations and how some of them have some-times affected the interests of the students and the teachers. I must acknowledge that notwithstanding my own faults, I have always received the fullest cooperation of every teacher of the course.

REVIEWS

RANGANATHAN (S. R.) : Five laws of library science. 2nd Edn. 1957. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$. P. 449. Madras Library Association. Madras-5 and G. Blunt & Sons, London. Rs. 15 or 36 sh.

Being out of print for nearly twenty years, a new edition of the *Five laws of library science* has been brought forth by the Madras Library Association. The first seven chapters forming the text of the first edition, have been retained and a new chapter 'Scientific Method' has been added.

This book propounds the "Panch-Shila" of the book-world. This forms the first fundamental book on library science brought out by this country and accepted by the library profession in and out-side India as a basic treatise on library science. The remarkable features of this book are (1) the rapid survey of the library movement all through the world; and (2) the draft of a Model Library Act which has now become a reality in the States of Madras and Andhra. The new chapter fully demonstrates how the never-ending spiral of scientific method has been the basis of the growth of knowledge and consequently of library science. Any body who raises the question, "Is there a library science", shall feel amply satisfied if he peruses this chapter.

The entire development of library science not only in this country but elsewhere also during the last thirty years may be said to have been influenced by this basic book.

REVIEWS

This book has been brought out in a neat attractive get up and there is no doubt that the new edition will be welcomed by the profession.

C. S. KRISHNAMURTI

KAULA (P. N.): Indian Library literature—A bibliography. 1950. 12" x 8". P. 22. Rs. 2-0. Delhi Library Association, Delhi-6.

India may not boast of good libraries but it can certainly take a place of pride in the field of library science. Thanks to the ingenious brain of Dr. Ranganathan who alone has produced no less than 50 original works and has evolved new techniques of classification, cataloguing and other branches of library science. So much so that even the International Study Conference on Classification held at Dorking (England) in May 1957, discussed and recommended Dr. Ranganathan's techniques of classification and cataloguing. Some other authors have also brought out useful publications in the past several years.

To librarians and others connected with libraries, this literature may escape their notice if it is not listed in the form of a bibliography. This need was felt by the Delhi Library Association while organising an exhibition of all such publications in 1956. Shri P. N. Kaula deserves to be congratulated for having rendered a great service to the library profession in bringing out this bibliography. This pioneering work, I am sure, will be welcomed by the profession in and outside India.

The publications in the bibliography are classified according to the Colon Classification and an Index to subject-headings has also been provided. A section on library personality of India has been added in the end which is useful in assessing the contributions of India to library science.

J. S. ANAND

NOTES AND NEWS

INTERNATIONAL

Standardisation of Cataloguing Codes

The International Advisory Committee on Bibliography set up by the Unesco has recommended in its meeting in December 1957, that Unesco should provide adequate grant to IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) to enable its Cataloguing Committee to carry on its studies in drafting an international cataloguing code.

International Conference on Classification

The International Study Conference on Classification for Information Retrieval was held in Dorking (England) from 13-17 May 1957. This conference was organised jointly by the International Federation for Documentation (FID), Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, London (ASLIB), School of Librarianship, University of London and the Classification Research Group, England. The Conference was attended by 35 experts from various countries. In the words of the conveners, the conference was a development of all Ranganathan's works in the last 20 years and a means of spreading interest in his work and appreciation of it. Dr. Ranganathan who represented India at the Conference delivered the opening address. The theme of his address was 'Classification as a discipline'.

12 papers were presented at the Conference. The papers discussed the general role and value of classification, techniques for constructing classification schedules, problems in devising a scheme of classification, and the application of Indian techniques as devised by Dr. Ranganathan in Colon Classification. Dean J. H. Shera, the well known Expert in Library Science,

NOTES & NEWS

recommended Dr. Ranganathan's Chain Procedure and the techniques of Colon Classification as a means to solve the problems of subject indexing and construction of classification schedules, which were accepted. Dr. Ranganathan's techniques were discussed in detail for this purpose.

International Federation for Documentation

India has been entrusted with the work of the developments in the theory of library classification. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan has been the Rapporteur of FID/CA Committee on General Theory of Classification for the past eight years. He has submitted the Report No. 8 on 'Classification of Environmented Entities' to FID.

Seminar on Exchange of Publications

A seminar on the International Exchange of Publications in the Indo-Pacific area was held in Tokyo from 4-11 November 1957 at the invitation of the National Diet Library of Japan. The Seminar discussed the problems connected with the development of international exchange centres and the improvement of bibliographical control of library materials. About 25 countries attended the Seminar.

International Book Exhibition

The first International Book Exhibition in the Far East was held in Tokyo by the A. P. Vales Organization, London, in co-operation with the Japan Publications Trading Co. 18 countries participated in the Exhibition. Over 5,000 publications from these countries were displayed. Indian publications were prominently displayed by the Asia Publishing House.

Unesco Gift Coupons

Unesco has provided aid to 17 Asian countries and territories during 1957. The countries that have benefitted by one or more types of assistance are Japan, India, Indonesia, Malaya, Pakistan, China, South Korea, Laos, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. 120 Unesco technical experts worked in 12 countries and 72 fellowships were awarded to 15 countries and territories.

NOTES & NEWS

Under the Unesco gift coupon scheme, books and educational and scientific equipment worth \$378,608 were made available to schools in seven countries.

INDIAN

Universal Copyright Convention

India deposited its instrument of ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention with the Unesco on 21 October 1957. The Convention became effective from 21 January 1958. India is a member of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee set up by the Unesco.

Book Trusts

The Government of India has set up the National Book Trust with Dr. C. D. Deshmukh as the Chairman of its Board of Trustees consisting of 15 members. The Trust will publish Indian classical books, translation of standard works from one language into another, translation of well-known publications from foreign languages, standard publications by Indian authors in the educational, scientific, artistic and other fields of knowledge.

The Government has recently set up a Children's Book Trust to encourage literature suitable for children.

Indian Standards Convention

The third Indian Standards Convention was held in Madras from 22-29 December 1957. The Convention held 10 Technical Sessions. Two Sessions (T9 and T10) were on Documentation. The specific fields covered by these Sessions were as under :

T9 Problems Connected with the Physical Production of Documents

This Session was devoted in analysing the scope and applicability of standardization to work connected with documents. The theme of the papers contributed and discussed was as under:

Preliminary pages of a book—general structure, half title leaf, title leaf and author statement for title leaf and table of contents; Proof correction work with replacement of English terms by international symbols fit for use in all Indian languages; Alphabetical index for books and periodicals—their need, entries, headings, index numbers and layout of entries; Make up of

NOTES & NEWS

learned periodicals—review of existing standard (IS: 12-1949) on the subject.

T10 Problems Connected with the Documentation Work

This session discussed various problems of documentation. These included :

Abbreviations for titles of periodicals in Indian languages—Rules for making abbreviations on the basis of the Indian Standard (IS: 18-1949) without transliteration into Roman characters; Structure of Indian names—chaos in usage of names, family names and the recent trend of dropping them, formulating principles for attaining uniformity; All-through alphabetisation—methods of alphabetisation and the need for the revision of the Indian Standard (IS: 382-1952); Bibliography of readers and the principles for formulating the Indian Standard.

Both the sessions were presided by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. Among other things, he stressed the urgency to take up the standards for the elements in the design of library buildings and furniture. Shri Jainath Kaul, Chief Editor, ISI and Shri G. L. Gulati, Asstt. Director, ISI, acted as Secretaries of the two sessions respectively.

A number of recommendations were adopted in both the technical sessions as a result of the discussion on papers. Action was taken upon them by the Documentation Sectional Committee (EC2) of the ISI on 18 February 1958.

All India Educational Conference : Library Section

The XXXII All India Educational Conference was held at Madras during the last week of December 1957. The Conference of the Library Section was held on Sunday, 29 December, 1957 with Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in the chair. There was a symposium of seven papers on the 'Role of Libraries in the Community Development Work.'

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in his presidential address dwelt on the place of a library in the school. He said that the library was the heart of the school from which everything connected with the education of the child should radiate and be irradiated. The main purpose of the Conference, he said, should be to discuss the theme of libraries for children as well as for adults

NOTES & NEWS

and arrive at definite conclusion and frame suitable resolutions for the furtherence of this purpose.

Prof. M. K. Shanmugam, Principal, Sir Thyagaraja College, Madras opened the symposium. During the course of his lecture he pointed out the importance of the libraries in the community development and dwelt at length the necessity on the working of the Madras Public Libraries Act, and said that this Act could function better if a separate Library Department was created. He said that the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras are already full and this additional subject in his administration makes his burden heavier and he is not able to devote as much time as it is necessary to do all that is envisaged in the working of the Public Libraries Act.

Six resolutions dealing with the salary and status of the librarians in the schools and colleges, the improvement of the facilities in the school libraries, and the financial aid required for the development of the District Library System, were passed unanimously.

Earlier, Shri K. M. Sivaraman, Local Secretary of the Sectional Conference welcomed the President and the delegates. Shri K. M. Sivaraman who is already the Secretary, Madras Library Association, has been elected the Federation Secretary of the All India Educational Conference for 1958.

IASLIC

The Second Conference of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) was held at Calcutta from 7-8 December 1957. The Conference was inaugurated by Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University and presided over by Shri V. P. Sondhi, Director, Geological Survey of India. The Conference was attended by several distinguished personalities and librarians. Papers contributed by several specialists were discussed at the Conference.

Prof. Sidhanta in his augural address stressed the need for qualified trained library personnel for special libraries which according to him, were created rapidly in India. Shri Sondhi

NOTES & NEWS

commended the work of the IASLIC. Shri Ghosh has been elected the General Secretary of the Association.

Book Production

India has achieved the distinction of being the fourth in the list of the countries in book production according to the U. N. *Statistical year book* for 1957. 18,559 titles have been published in this country against 59,530 titles in Russia, 24,541 titles in Japan and 19,109 titles in Great Britain. India published the largest number of books on religion, Japan on philosophy, and Russia on literature and social sciences.

Reading for Pleasure

A pilot project organised by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, revealed that children could develop taste for reading good books. The project conducted from August 1957 to January 1958 in seven schools revealed that 614 students read 5,523 books in spite of ill equipped school libraries. The students used 80% of books from school libraries. They studied 1,353 books in English and only 957 in Hindi.

Advisory Committee for Libraries

The Advisory Committee for Libraries set up by the Government of India in 1956, with Sardar Sohan Singh as Secretary, has completed the library tour of the country and is busy in completing the report which will be ready shortly. The Committee has interviewed the representatives, of various library organizations librarians and certain individuals to assess their views on library development in the country.

Libraries Committee

The University Grants Commission has set up a Libraries Committee with Dr. S.R. Ranganathan as Chairman. The other members of the Committee are Saravshri B.S. Kesvan, S. Bashiruddin, S. Parthasarathy and K. S. Hingwe.

National Productivity Council

The Government of India has set up a National Productivity Council. A seminar to discuss various factors to increase

NOTES & NEWS

productivity drive in the country was organised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 1 and 2 November 1957. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan who was invited to attend the seminar, emphasised the need for having efficient documentation service as a basis for productivity drive which was accepted by the Government.

Book Parcel Rates

The Government of India has decided to reduce the parcel rates on books sent through passenger or parcel trains in order to make the flow of literature as cheap as possible. From April 1, 1958 book-parcels are charged at half the normal parcel rates instead of the full parcel rates charged previously.

Libraries in Kerala

The Kerala State has 2,600 libraries which receive financial aid from the State Government. The grant to these libraries had been distributed through the Kerala Granthasala Sangham (Library Association) who had appointed Library Inspectors to examine and distribute the grants. The Secretary of the Granthasala Sangham states that application for grant for libraries have now to be submitted direct to the Social Education Department and not through the Sangham under the instructions of the State Government. The Sangham has, therefore, lost its power it used to hold previously. The Government is also introducing a library bill on the model of the Madras Library Act.

Library Development in Madras

Under the auspices of the Chingleput District Local Library Authority, a public library was opened by Shri V. Ramiah, Minister for Electricity, Madras on 30 March 1958. The library has been housed in the community hall and building so far under the charge of Nararvarikuppan Panchayat.

This is the sixth library that has been opened this year under the Second Five Year Plan. The Local Library Authority is already running 24 branch libraries and over 100 rural libraries in the Chingleput District.

Andhra Pradesh Library Association

The Andhra Pradesh Library Association organized a function at Hyderabad on 1 February 1958. Dr. S. R.

NOTES & NEWS

Ranganathan who spoke at the function stated that the Central Government's grants for libraries should be given as block grants for only capital expenditure and to be utilised subject to and to suit local conditions.

Dr. Ranganathan urged the need for model library legislation. He was convinced that it was a grievous mistake to tag down the libraries to the education departments. A Library Department, according to him, should be independent of the Education Department and that the Director of Libraries should be a technically qualified individual and *not* the same Director of Public Instruction. These were the major defects of the existing library acts. He also pointed out that the rupee for rupee ratio of the library cess and the Government grant out of the general revenues was another defect which should not be imitated in other acts.

Karnatak Library Conference

The All Karnatak Library Conference was held in 1957. It organised a symposium on "How to popularise the library" which was presided over by Shri B. S. Kesvan, President, Indian Library Association. Several speakers put forth various suggestions in the light of the discussions which was participated even by the members of the teaching profession. They were of the opinion that the librarian alone could make the library popular who should not care for books but care for readers who visit his library. His care should be for their needs and their comforts.

U. P. Library Association

The Annual General Body meeting of the U. P. Library Association was held on 23 February 1958 at Lucknow. Shri V.V. Giri, the Governor, presided over the annual function.

Shri Giri stated that in view of the high percentage of illiteracy in India, the library development had assumed great significance. He felt that libraries had a great future and that the state should give proper attention towards their development. He also stressed the role of librarians in educational advancement of the country.

NOTES & NEWS

The following office-bearers were elected for the next year:

<i>President :</i>	Shri C. G. Vishwanathan
<i>Vice Presidents :</i>	1. Shri W. H. Lewis 2. Shri T. P. Sinha
	3. Shri Tara Singh 4. Shri D. P. Shastri
	5. Shri Gupta
<i>General Secretary :</i>	Shri Krishan Kumar
<i>Joint Secretaries :</i>	1. Shri Radhey Shyam Saxena
	2. Shri Lalita Shanker Shukla
<i>Treasurer :</i>	Shri B. N. Singh

M. P. Library Association

The Madhya Pradesh Library Association was formed on 16 December 1957. It came into being at a two-day conference at Bhopal which was inaugurated by Shri B. A. Mandloi, Revenue Minister, M. P. and presided over by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.

Shri H. V. Pataskar, Governor, M. P., attended an 'at home' at the Central Library, Bhopal. In his address, he stressed the need for establishing libraries in rural areas. He said that by establishing a parliamentary democracy in the country, the existence of libraries had become essential because they could function as a means of supplying proper information in a proper manner to people.

Dr. Ranganathan wanted that India should formulate a broad legislation which would ensure the flow of money for library service. He cautioned against emulating the century-old public library acts of other countries and added that library service which was a global national service, required a global legislation.

Shri H. V. Pataskar, Governor, M. P., has graciously agreed to be the President of the Association. The following persons are the other office-bearers:

<i>Vice Presidents :</i>	1. Dr. S. D. Sharma, Education Minister, M. P.
	2. Shri B. A. Mandloi, Revenue Minister, M. P.
	3. " Takhatmal Jain, Industries Minister, M. P.
	4. " K. L. Dubey, Speaker Vidhan Sabha, and Vice Chancellor, Jabalpur University
	5. " Mata Prasad, Vice Chancellor, Vikram University, Ujjain.
	6. " D. P. Mishra, Vice Chancellor, Sagaur University.

NOTES & NEWS

7. Shri G. S. Shukla, Chief Librarian, Jabalpur.
General Secretary: Shri A. P. Srivastava, Librarian, Vikram University, Ujjain.
Jt. Secretaries: 1. Shri V. S. Moghe 2. Shri D. K. Sharma
3. „ D. S. Wibbutte 4. „ R. S. Divedi

Bengal Library Conference

The 12th Bengal Library Conference was held on 4-6 April 1958 at Nabadwip, West Bengal. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan presided and Shri Shankerdas Banerjee, Speaker, West Bengal Assembly inaugurated the Conference. The Conference discussed the draft-library bill for West Bengal prepared by Dr. Ranganathan.

Dr. Ranganathan in his presidential address stated that India had attained the leadership in Library Science which consequently laid heavy responsibility on the library profession. He also traced the history of library legislation and stressed the urgency of having library acts in all the states. He also emphasised the role of adult education and mass education in the development of libraries. Dr. Ranganathan explained in detail the sources for public library finance which according to him, could be contributed both by the States as well as the Union Governments.

Government of India Libraries Association

The Annual General Body meeting of the Government of India Libraries Association was held on 5 April 1958. Besides adopting the report of the Secretary, the following office-bearers and the members of the Executive Committee were elected for 1958-59:

- President:* Sardar Sohan Singh
Senior Vice President: Shri S. S. Saith
Vice Presidents: 1. Shri J. S. Anand 2. Shri P. N. Kaula
3. Shri N.C. Chakravarty
4. Shri A. N. Krishna Ayyangar
Secretary: Shri B. L. Bhardwaj
Assistant Secretaries: Shri C. L. Dhingra 2. Shri J. S. Kochar
Treasurer: Kumari Santosh Dhingra
Members: 1. Shri M. K. Jain 3. Shri K. D. Lowe
2. Shri S. L. Tondon 4. Shri P. Dutta

Public Libraries in Delhi

Delhi has got a number of Government departmental libraries. But there is dearth of public libraries in New Delhi. By 1956, there were 16 libraries popularly known as public libraries. Only three out of these libraries do not charge any membership fee. These are the Delhi Public Library and the Government libraries at Nagafgarh and Mehrauli. The Government aid to these libraries in 1956 was Rs. 2,10,000, Rs. 18,182 and Rs. 4,210 respectively. The Government is also providing grant to the following seven public libraries :

1. Hardinge Municipal Public Library.
2. Marwari Public Library
3. Shri Mahabir Jain Library
4. Naziria Library
5. Jawaharlal Nehru Library, Shahdara
6. Rama Krishna Mission Library
7. Vallabh Bhai Patel Library, Narela

The other six libraries are as under :—

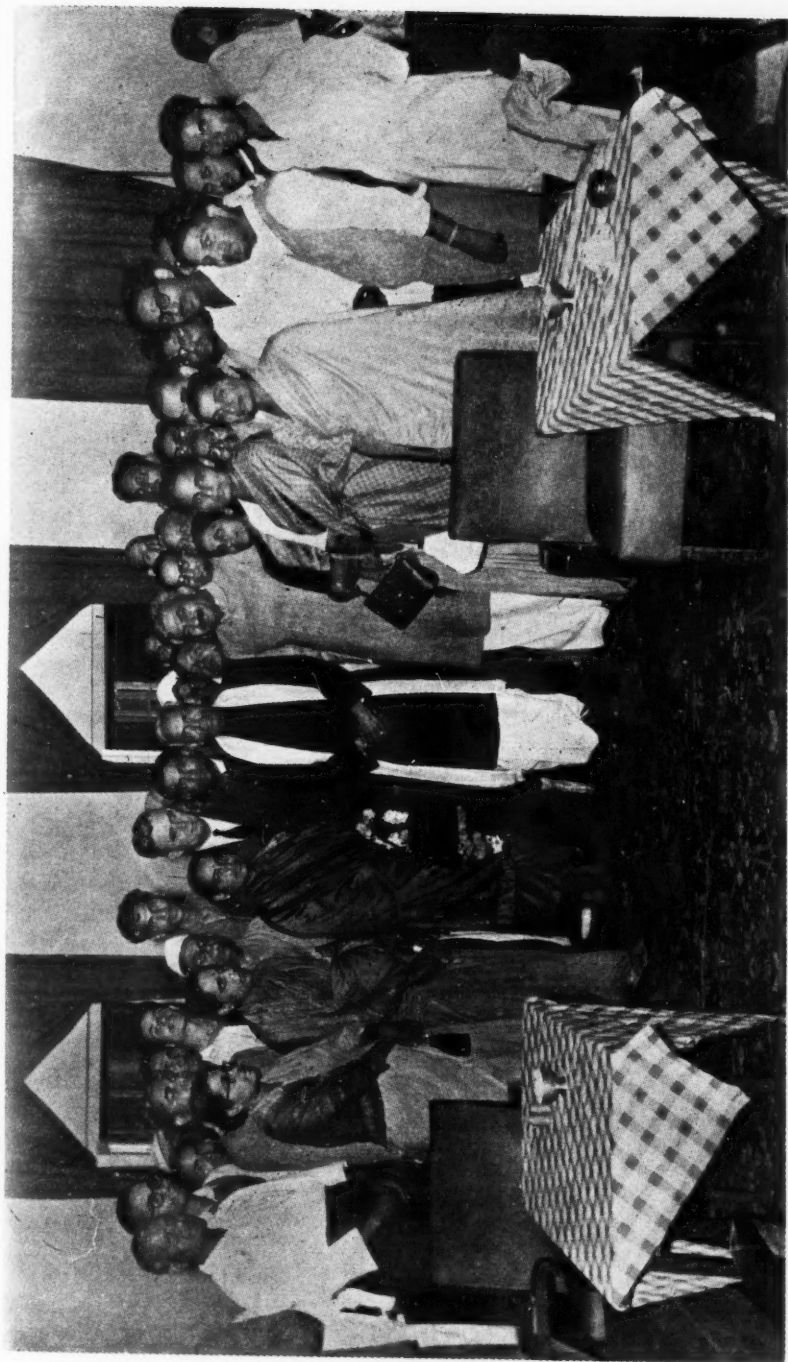
1. Birla Lines Library
2. Parshwa Nath Jain Library
3. Raghmal Vedic Library
4. Vardhman Public Library
5. Fatehpuri Library
6. Social Education Department Library, Delhi Municipal Committee.

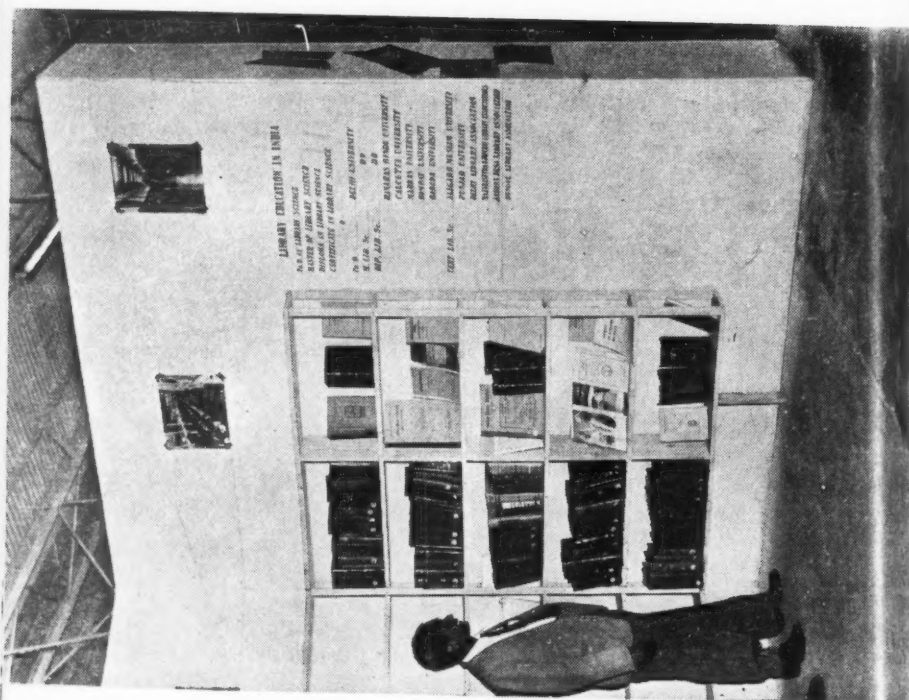
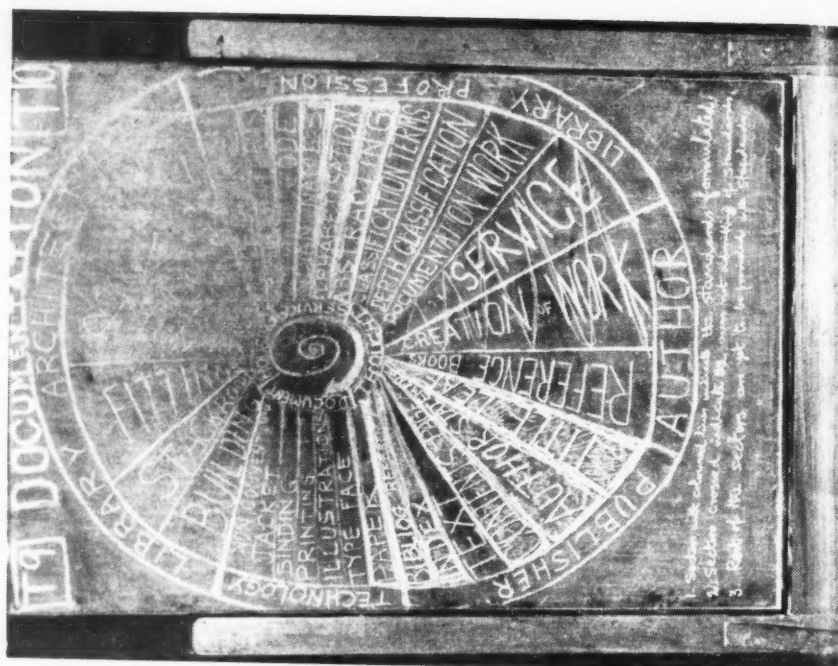
The total book-stock in these libraries was 37,800, and 8,14,316 books were issued during 1955-56. The number of persons who made use of these libraries was 23,62,725. Social Education Centres working in 132 villages also maintain libraries with small collections of books.

Delhi Public Library

The Annual Day function of the Delhi Public Library was held on 19 April 1958. Shri G.B. Pant, Minister for Home Affairs who presided, praised the work of the library and stressed the need for starting more mobile centres in rural areas of Delhi. Shri M.M.L. Tandon, Director of the library in his report gave an analysis of the work that the library had done during the last year. Shri Gopi Nath Aman, Chairman, Delhi Public Library Board explained the growth of the library from its inception.

D. L. A. RECEPTION TO DR. S. R. RANGANATHAN





Delhi Library Association

FIRST DELHI LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The First Delhi Library Conference was organised by the Delhi Library Association on 30 and 31 March 1957 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister of Education, Govt. of India and presided over by Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. The Conference was also addressed by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.

A symposium on Library Movement in India was organised on the second day of the Conference. 11 papers on this topic were discussed and propositions formulated. The symposium along with the proceedings of the Conference has been published separately. Shri P. N. Kaula was the Organizing Secretary of the Conference.

RECEPTION TO DR. RANGANATHAN

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was accorded a hearty reception by the Association on his being awarded *Padmashri* by the Government of India in recognition of his unique services to library Science. The reception was organised at the Modern School Hall on 29 March 1957.

Another reception in honour of Dr. Ranganathan was organised at the Wengers, New Delhi on 29 October 1957, to commemorate the award of *Padmashri* which was awarded to Dr. Ranganathan at an investiture ceremony at the Rashterpati Bhawan. Ch. Braham Prakash and Shri Deputy Mal Jain, the President and the Senior Vice President of the Association eulogised the works of Dr. Ranganathan. Dr. Ranganathan interpreted the award merely as a recognition of library science.

TRAINING COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Delhi Library Association has been conducting a one-year Certificate Course in Library Science since 1955. The Fourth Session of the Course was inaugurated by Dr. P. D. Shukla, Deputy Educational Adviser, Union Ministry of Education, on 11 February 1958 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi.

NOTES & NEWS

Prof. S. Das Gupta, Librarian and Head of the Dept. of Library Science, Delhi University and the Director of the Course read the report of the last Session in which he analysed the importance, the standard and the teaching of the Course. The report of the Director is published elsewhere.

Dr. Shukla stated that there was a great need for suitable professional training in a decentralised manner. It was the responsibility of the states to organise and administer such facilities. He felt that the syllabus of the Course conducted by the Association was quite adequate, and complemented the Association for having started the Course in co-operation with the librarians in Delhi.

CERTIFICATE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

The following candidates have been declared to have passed the Certificate in Library Science Examination conducted by the Delhi Library Association in November 1957 :

Roll No.	Name	Marks
I DIVISION		
18	SHAD (B. L.)	563
20	ABBI (Sudershan Miss)	555
1	KAPANI (Kamlesh Miss)	539
3	JAIN (T. C.)	510
6	PATHAK (K. P.)	510
II DIVISION		
5	LAKSHMI DEVI (Mrs.)	466
7	JAIN (S. C.)	460
III DIVISION		
21	MATHUR (Santosh Miss)	412
16	KHASA (H. S.)	398
14	JHANB (P. D.)	397
13	SHARMA (P. D.)	395
8	CHISTI (A. H. K.)	382
15	KALI RAM	354
9	SRIVASTAVA (M. K.)	340

MEMORANDUM TO THE CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

The Association submitted a memorandum to the Central Pay Commission suggesting the revision of the pay scales of the librarians. The memorandum has been published in the present issue.

NOTES & NEWS

PERSONNEL IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

The Association took up the case of the revision of the pay scales of the library personnel in academic institutions and accordingly drafted a memorandum by a sub-committee of following members :

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Shri K. D. Puranik | 2. Shri S. M. Jamil Ahmed |
| 3. Shri J. D. Sharma | 4. Shri P. N. Kaula (Convener) |

The memorandum will be submitted to the University Grants Commission and the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

LECTURES

(a) Responsibility of the Library Profession

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan addressed the members of the Association on the "Responsibility of the Library Profession" on 31 October 1957. Ch. Brahm Prakash, M.P. presided. Dr. Ranganathan while supporting the demand of librarians for better scales of pay and status analysed the responsibility of the profession in various spheres.

(b) Documentation Problems

Shri Agar B. Evans, Chief Librarian, Ministry of Works, London, now a Documentation Expert with the National Buildings Organisation, Government of India, addressed the members of the Association on "Building Science Documentation and International Co-operation" on 19 February 1958. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan presided.

Shri Evans described the technique of building documentation and his achievements in this field. While analysing the techniques for documentation work, he said that some of them were inadequate and needed improvement. That was the reason, he stated, that it was agreed at the International Conference at Brussels in 1955 to adopt several other disciplines in classification.

Dr. Ranganathan stated that documentation was at the cross road where the subject-specialists and the classification-specialists meet. Shri Evans according to him represented the former while he (Dr. Ranganathan) the latter. The techniques were, therefore, the province of the librarian who had to see

NOTES & NEWS

that he was able to serve the field efficiently and expeditiously : The International Conference on Classification at Dorking had recommended Facet-Analysis as the basis of classification.

(c) *Library Development in India*

Sardar Sohan Singh, Asstt. Educational Adviser, Union Ministry of Education addressed the members of the Association on the "Indian Library Development" on 3 April 1958. He described in detail the recent developments in the establishment of libraries in the country particularly during the Planning Period.

Sardar Sohan Singh stated that by 1956, 148 districts out of 320 districts applied for Government grant to their libraries. The Library Advisory Committee according to him would suggest the policy to be followed in development of libraries. He stated that the best library service in the country was in Madras which could be compared with that in other countries.

Sardar Sohan Singh was of the opinion that Library Department should be a separate department and stress should be laid on raising library cess. According to him the Delhi Library Association had the responsibility to mobilise public opinion in that respect.

VISIT TO FOREIGN LIBRARIES

Shri R. S. Goyal, Chief Technical Assistant, Delhi Public Library and Treasurer, Delhi Library Association, had been to England and Scandinavian countries from 2 December 1957 to 28 March 1958. Shri Goyal visited various libraries in Leytton, Luton, Bristol, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Manchester, London, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Dussdorf.

ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Association will be held on 6 June 1958 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi at 6 p. m. to adopt the annual report of the General Secretary and elect the Executive Committee for 1958-59.

Shri Deputy Mal Jain has been appointed the Returning Officer to conduct the elections.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Library Committee

The British Government has appointed a committee to enquire into the public library service. The Committee consists of 15 members. Four members of the Council of the Library Association (U.K.) have been taken on this Committee. The other members also include the nominees of other organizations. The Committee will examine the structure of public library service in England and Wales and suggest the changes in administrative set up.

Pakistan Library Association

After the partition of India in August 1947, attempts were made in Pakistan to form a national library organization by Shri Nur Ilahi, Librarian, Punjab Public Library, Lahore and Shri A. Moid, Librarian, Karachi University. The *Modern Librarian* which was the organ of the Punjab Library Association before the partition, stopped publication from India and was continued from Lahore in 1948. It was only in the last year that the Pakistan Library Association was formed in Karachi. It held its first annual conference in November 1957. The following persons have been elected as its office-bearers for the current year :

<i>President :</i>	1. Dr. Mohmud Husain.
<i>Vice President :</i>	1. Shri H.A. Qazi 2. Shri M. S. Khan
	3. Shri A. Rahim
<i>Secretary-General :</i>	5. Shri A. Moid
<i>Secretary :</i>	6. Shri Akhtar H. Sidiqqi
<i>Treasurer :</i>	7. Shri Obaidullah Saifi

Library Development in Russia

There were 3,94,000 libraries in Russia in 1957. Of these, 1,44,000 were public libraries and 1,16,000 rural libraries. The total book-stock in these libraries numbered 1,509,000,000. Of these, 653,000,000 and 335,000,000 publications were in public libraries and in rural libraries respectively. The biggest library—the Lenin National Library at Moscow—had 180 lakh books and a staff of 2,000.

NOTES & NEWS

For 100 persons in Russia, there are 734 books on an average i.e. one person shares 7.3 books under *per capita* distribution. There are three Institutes on Library Science at Moscow, Leningrad, and Kharkov with 3,750 students. Besides these three institutes, there are 64 secondary schools for librarians with 13,000 regular students and 17,000 students by correspondence. The number of students who study through correspondence courses with the institutes number 7,533.

Special kinds of library services are available to children, students, housewives, scientists and the working class population. The libraries hold group discussions periodically in which authors are invited to participate.

Library Service in Sweden

Library service in Sweden is maintained by means of diesel rail-buses as well as by "Bokbaten" (Book-boats). Book-boats serve the islands of Stockholm Archipelago and coastal areas.

National Union Catalogue

The Library of Congress has brought out the *National union catalogue* for the holdings of 1956. The catalogue is in three volumes and is spread over to 3,622 pages with about 88,000 titles. Of these, 25,633 works are publications published in 1956. It contains holdings from 200 libraries.

Survey Report for the Blind

The American Foundation for the Blind has published a *Survey of library service of the blind*, 1956. The report urges expansion of library service for the blind. It also recommends provision of more aid by both the Federal Government of the United States, and its States. The survey explains the National Books for the Blind Programme that is administrated by the Library of Congress through 27 Co-operating Libraries serving as regional libraries for the blind.

Preservation of Sound Recordings

Rockefeller Foundation has provided a grant of 65,000 to the Library of Congress for preservation of sound recordings.

PERSONALIA

Basic research has already been conducted on this form of documentation but the research project will determine the life expectancy of the various kinds of shelving and explore suitable methods of shelving and prolonging their existence. The report on this project is expected to be published during 1959.

PERSONALIA

WHO'S WHO IN LIBRARY SCIENCE



ANAND (Jaswant Singh). b. 26 Sept. 1905. M. A., Dip. Lib. Sc. (Punjab). Member, Punjab Library Association, 1931-47; Jt. Secretary, 1934-35. Teacher, Library Science, Punjab University Library, 1940-44. Member, I. L. A., 1950; Member, Executive Committee, Government of India Libraries Association, 1950-51; 1952-54; Secretary, 1951; 1954-56. Lecturer, In-Service Library Science Course, GILA, 1954-. Member of the Council I. L. A., 1953-56. Member, Delhi Library Association, 1953-. Vice President, 1955-. Member, Administrative Committee, In-Service Library Science Course, GILA, 1954-. Member Administrative Committee, Library Science Course, D. L. A., 1956-. Preview Committee of the Central Film Library, 1954-. Vice President, GILA, 1954-. Organised Children's Exhibition on behalf of the Union Ministry of Education, 1951, 1952. Visited United States under the Indo-

American Wheat Loan Educational Programme, 1956. Assistant Librarian, Dayal Singh Public Library, Lahore, 1927-36; Deputy Librarian, 1936-45; Head Librarian, 1946-47. Senior Technical Assistant, Central Secretariat Library, 1947-48. Librarian, Central Educational Library, New Delhi, 1949-. Articles published; Several. Hobby: Homeopathy.



DAS GUPTA (S.). b. 17 July 1912. M.A. (Delhi), B.A. (Cantab), Dip. Lib. Sc. (Madras). Member, I. L. A., Secretary, 1949-53. Member, Indian Standards Institution, Documentation Sectional Committee, 1948-. Jt. Editor, ABGILA, 1949-53. Vice Chairman, Delhi Public Library Board, 1951-55. President, Tenth All India Library Conference, 1953. Vice President, Delhi Library Association, 1953-55; General Secretary, 1955-. Director, Library Science Course, D.L.A.

PERSONALIA

Member, National Library Committee, Calcutta, 1955-. Vice President, I. L. A., 1956-. Visited United States under the Indo-American Wheat Loan Educational Programme, 1955. Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi, 1938-41; College of Commerce, Delhi, 1942. Sub-Librarian, Delhi University Library, 1942-46. Librarian and Head of the Department of Library Science, Delhi University, 1946-. *Publication*: 1. *Articles Published*: Several.



KETKAR (Narayan Mahadeo) b. 26 Dec. 1915. B.A., Dip Lib. (Bombay), M. S. L. S. (Columbia). Life Member, Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangh; Bombay Library Association. Member, I. L. A.; Delhi Library Association; Government of India Libraries Association. Member, Administrative Committee, Library Science Course, Delhi Library Association, 1955-. Member, Indian Bibliographical Committee, 1956-. Member, Executive Committee, D. L. A., 1956-57. Vice President, G. I. L. A. 1956-58. Assistant Librarian, Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1941-44; U. S. Information Library, Bombay, 1944-50. Deputy Librarian, Banaras Hindu University, 1954-55. Librarian, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, 1956-. *Articles published*: 12.



SAITH (S. S.) b. 19 April 1908. B. Sc. (Punjab), M. A. (Edinburgh), Dip. Lib. (London). Elected Fellow of Library Association, 1941. Editor, *Modern Librarian*, 1935-36. Teacher, Imperial Library Training Class, 1936-40. Lecturer on School Libraries, B.T. Class St. Edmund's College, Shillong, 1939-41. Deputy Secretary, I. L. A., 1937-40. Director, In-Service Lib. Sc. Class, 1951-. Member, Special Lib. Committee, U. G. C.; Indian. National Bibliographical Committee; Departmental Libraries Committee; (Ministry of Education); GILA; D. L. A.; Senior Vice President, GILA. Visited U.S.A. at the joint invitation of the Library of Congress and State Department, 1953. Visited libraries in Italy, Holland, Switzerland and France. Deputy Librarian, D. S. Library, Lahore, 1934-36. Librarian, D. G. H. S. Library, New Delhi, 1936-37; Zoological Survey of India, 1937-39. Superintendent, Reading Room, Imperial Library, Calcutta, 1939-41. Librarian and Head of the Teaching Lib. Sc., Punjab University, Lahore, 1942-47; Punjab University, Simla, 1947-48. Curator, Bureau of Education, 1948. Education Officer, Ministry of Education, 1949. Librarian, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, 1949-. *Hobby*: Gardening

PERSONALIA

LIBRARY GAZETTE

[Under this column appointments, transfers and promotions of library personnel shall be published regularly. All concerned are requested to intimate to the Editor.]

AGARWAL (I. P.): Appointed Librarian Lady Sri Ram College for Women, Delhi from 1-4-1958.

AGARWAL (S. P.): [Librarian (Gr. II), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi]. Transferred Librarian Hindi Library, Ministry of Education from 24-1-1958.

ANSARI (A. H.): Appointed Librarian (Gr. III), Central Educational Library, New Delhi from 31-3-1958.

GILDAYAL (G. P.): [Librarian (Grade II), C.S.L.], Promoted Librarian (Grade I), C.S.L., New Delhi from 9-1-1958

GUHA (B.): [Documentation Assistant. INSDOC]. Promoted as Junior Documentation Officer, INSDOC, New Delhi from 28-2-1958.

KAPANI (Kamlesh Miss): Appointed Librarian (Grade III), Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi from 9-1-1958.

KAPOOR (Amrit Lal): [Librarian, National Council of Applied and Economic Research, New Delhi]. Appointed Asstt. Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi from 6-2-1958.

KAUL (Moti Lal): Appointed Librarian (Gr. III), C. S. L., New Delhi from 31-3-1958.

KULKARNI (K. S.): [Librarian School of Town & Country Planning, New Delhi]. Appointed Librarian, National Council of Applied and Economic Research, New Delhi.

KULSHRESTH (G. P.): Appointed Librarian, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi from 24-2-1958.

MANSHARAMANI (Kamala Miss): [Jr. Tech. Asstt., Delhi University Library]. Appointed Library Assistant, U.I.S.I.S. Library, New Delhi from 3-2-1958.

NEOGI (P. N.): [Librarian, C. S. I. R., New Delhi]. Appointed Junior Documentation Officer, INSDOC New Delhi from 1-3-1958.

NILIMA DEVI (Miss): [Librarian Central Film Library, New Delhi]. Transferred to C.S.L., New Delhi, as Librarian (Gr. II) from 4-2-1958.

RAJ KUMAR: [Librarian (Gr. II), C. S. L., New Delhi]. Promoted Librarian (Gr. I), Central Secretariat Library from 9-1-1958.

SANTOSH KUMARI (Miss): [Librarian, Lady Sri Ram College for Women, Delhi]. Appointed Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi from 21-1-1958.

SURRENDER NATH: Transferred to Central Educational Library, New Delhi as Librarian (Gr. II) from 28-2-1958.

VERMA (V. P.): [Librarian, (Gr. III), Central Archaeological Library, New Delhi]. Appointed Librarian (Gr. III), Central Educational Library, New Delhi from 26-3-1958.

VIRANDER KUMAR: Promoted Librarian (Gr. II), C. S. L., New Delhi from 22-4-1958.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

- Anand (J. S.)** : Librarian, Central Educational Library, New Delhi.
- Das Gupta (S.)** : Librarian & Head of the Department of Library Science, Delhi University, Delhi.
- Goyal (R. S.)** : Chief Technical Assistant, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.
- Kaula (P. N.)** : Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.
- Krishnamurti (C. S.)** : Librarian, Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi.
- Raghav (S. N.)** : Librarian, Information Centre, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi.
- Ranganathan (S.R.)** : Chairman, Documentation Sectional Committee, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
- Sohan Singh** : Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

Statement about ownership and other particulars about "LIBRARY HEARLD", as required under Rule 8 of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956.

1. Place of Publication : Delhi
2. Periodicity of Publication : Quarterly
3. Publisher's Name : K. S. Pareek
Nationality : Indian
Address : Marwari Public Library, Delhi-6.
4. Printer's Name : B. N. Bhargava
Nationality : Indian
Address : The Laxmi Press, 8, Faiz Bazar, Delhi-7.
5. Editor's Name : P. N. Kaula
Nationality : Indian
Address : B-109, East Vinay Nagar, New Delhi.
6. Name and addresses of : Delhi Library Association, Marwari
individuals who own the newspapers and partners of shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital. Public Library, Delhi-6.

I, K. S. Pareek hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

K. S. PAREEK
Publisher

.

py-

ew

of

of

RY

WS-

7.

ve

D

Just

D

First
pro
has

A.5

Just Ready !

Just Ready !!

Just Ready !!!

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ENGLISH SERIES, 2

Library Movement in India

Edited by

P. N. Kaula

With a Foreword by

S. R. Ranganathan

The publication is a symposium of 11 papers discussed at the First Delhi Library Conference held on 30-31, March, 1957. The proceedings of the conference and the discussion on the symposium has also been published in this book.

India Rs. 10.00. America \$4.50

Other countries 20 sh.

Available with :

GENERAL SECRETARY, DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
MARWARI PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Chandni Chowk,
DELHI-6 (India)

ADVERTISE IN

LIBRARY HERALD

THE VOICE OF THE LIBRARY PROFESSION

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

Full Page	Single issue	...	...	Rs.	50-00
	Four consecutive issues	...	...	Rs.	160-00
Half Page	Single issue	...	...	Rs.	30-00
	Four consecutive issues	...	...	Rs.	100-00
Cover	Second Page	...	...	Rs.	150-00
	Third Page	..	...	Rs.	150-00
	Fourth Page	...	...	Rs.	250-00

For further particulars write to :

The Editor

LIBRARY HERALD

Hardinge Municipal Public Library,
DELHI-6 (India)

LIBRARY HERALD

CONTENTS

Ranganathan (S. R.) :	Document, documentation and standardization.	1
Goyal (R. S.) & Raghav		
(S. N.) :	Abbreviations for titles of periodicals in Indian languages.	16
Kaula (P. N.)	: Indian library literature—An exhibition.	22
D. L. A.	: Memorandum to the Central Pay Commission.	28
Ranganathan (S. R.)	: Responsibility of the library profession.	40
Sohan Singh	: Indian library development.	44
Das Gupta (S.)	: Certificate Course in Library Science	46
	REVIEWS	
Ranganathan (S. R.) :	Five Laws of Library Science.	50
Kaula (P. N.) Ed.	: Indian Library Literature.	51

NOTES & NEWS

Standardization of cataloguing codes	52
International Conference on Classification	52
International Federation for Documentation	53
Seminar on Exchange of Publications	53
International Book Exhibition	53
Unesco Gift Coupons	53
Universal Copyright Convention	54
Book Trusts	54
Indian Standards Convention	54
All India Educational Conference : Library Section	55
IASLIC	56
Book Production	57
Reading for pleasure	57
Advisory Committee for Libraries	57
Libraries Committee	57
National Productivity Council	57
Book parcel rates	58
Libraries in Kerala	58
Library development in Madras	58
Andhra Pradesh Library Association	58
Karnatak Library Conference	59
U. P. Library Association	59
M. P. Library Association	60
Bengal Library Conference	61
Government of India Libraries Association	61
Public Libraries in Delhi	62
Delhi Public Library	62
Delhi Library Association	63
Library Committee (U. K.)	67
Pakistan Library Association	67
Library development in Russia	67
Library service in Sweden	68
National Union Catalogue	68
Survey Report for the Blind	68
Preservation of sound recordings	68

PERSONALIA

Who's Who in Library Science	69
Library Gazette	71